MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. **TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1811.** **NUMBER 1320.**

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Seringapatam Prize Committee assembled at this Presidency having stated the 1st July next ensuing, as a convenient date for closing the proceedings and accounts connected with the distribution of the Prize property; the Honourable the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to notify for general information, that no claims to share in the Seringapatam Prize property will be received after the date abovementioned.

The Honorable the Governor in Council derives much satisfaction in publishing to the Army, the sentiments of distinguished approbation it has pleased the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to record on the occasion of the late successful attack made on the Dutch possessions at the Island of Banda Neira, by the force employed on that service under the orders of Capt. C. Cole of the Royal Navy.

Extract from a Letter to Capt. Cole, Commanding H. M. ship Caroline, under date 23d Nov. 1810

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. relative to the late successful operations of the force employed under your command in the reduction of the island of Banda.

The details of this brilliant atchievement and of your arrangements for the administration and security of the Island, as reported by you and Captain Nixon to the Government of Fort St. George, have been communicated to his Lordship in Council, who observes with just admiration the judgment, ability and foresight manifested by you in the plan of attack: and the zeal, intrepidity and precision with which it was carried into effect, by the gallant Officers and men of the Naval and Military Service under your direction His Lordship in Council considers the rapid conquest of a place so strongly fortified by nature and by art, in the face of a superior force, without the loss of a man, as forming a singular event in the annals of British enterprize reflecting a peculiar degree of credit on your professional skill, and affording an extraordinary instance of discipline, courage and activity, on the part of the Officers and men under your command.

The Governor General in Council considers the eulogium which you have bestowed generally on the detachment of the H. C. Troops employed on this occasion, and especially on the conduct of their Commanding Officer Captain Nixon, and of Lieut Yates and Ensign Allen, to be highly honorable to them; and has directed the expression of his distinguished approbation to be conveyed to them generally and individually through the channel of the Resident at Amboyna.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, January 2, 1811.

Notice is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes of this Goverument, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 2, to No. 500, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 14th of February next, on which day the interest thereon will cease

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

On Friday last arrived the Brig Alligator, from Penang—By this opportunity we learn that the Detachment of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regt. which left Saugur about the 15th ult. had reached Penang on their way to Amboyna—Mr Innes, appointed second to the Residency of Amboyna, died on the day the Nader Shaw, the vessel on which he embarked, anchored at Penang, from the effects of sea sickness.

On the 26th ult. the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Governor of Penang, died at that place, of a fever, after an illness of only seven days. Mrs. Bruce sailed for Bengal on board a Portugueze Ship on the 31st. At the same time Mrs. Scott, Capt. Weston, A. D. C and Dr. Anderson of the Marine Battalion left it for the same destination. Four Ships, from China, sailed from Penang on that day under convoy of H. M. Ship Dasher, Capt. Festing, for Calcutta.

The Government of Penang has devolved *ad interim* on ——— Phillips Esq. first in Council, in the absence of Colonel Macalister, who, it is feared, is lost with the Ocean, no accounts of that vessel's safety having reached Penang.

On the passage from Bengal one of the Transports, a Schooner, having on board 3 Officers and 17 Europeans, parted company. It was hoped, as no bad weather had been experienced, that she had gone to the back of the Island, but on the 31st ult. several days after the other Ships had reached Penang, nothing had been heard of her—what makes her absence the more unaccountable is, that Capt. Festing had put an Officer and 3 Men into her to assist in her navigation.

Friday last, being the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth, was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.—A Royal Salute was fired at noon from the Garrison of Fort St. George and Chepauk Palace, and at one o'clock by his Majesty's squadron in the Roads.—In the Evening a splendid Ball and Supper was given at the Government Gardens by the Honorable the Governor and Lady Barlow to the Settlement.

It is probable that an opportunity for forwarding letters to England, will occur, in the course of the present month—which we mention for the information of our Readers at the Out-stations.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 14, Sloop Henry, Captain Thomas Hodgson, from Vizagapatam, 8th Jan.—do. 18, Ketch Alligator, Capt. W. Wyatt, from Penang, 4th Jan.—do. Ship Matilda, Capt. Thomas Ross, from London 13th Sept. and Teneriffe 1st Oct. 1810.—do. Ship Futtah ool Khyr, Capt. Malbon, from Bourbon 27th Nov. 1810.—20th, Schooner Gold Coiner, Captain Robert Thompson, from New York, 26th June 1810, and Porto Novo, 15th Jan. 1811.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 20, His Majesty's Ship Cornelia,—21, H. M. Ships Barracouta, and Samarang.

At the conclusion of their Duty, the Grand Jury, by their Foreman, presented the following Address to SIR F. MACNAGHTEN, *Knt. to which his Lordship was pleased to give the subjoined Reply:—*

MY LORD,

Having gone through the business which has been brought before us, we propose to conclude our labours on this occasion by the satisfactory act of publicly expressing our warm acknowledgements for the able and luminous charge with which your Lordship opened the Sessions.

The numerous Indictments for Theft which have been before us, and the facilities afforded for the disposal of Stolen Goods, together with the frequent Burglaries known to have been lately committed in this Settlement, would have called our special attention to that important department, which it is the duty of this Inquest to enquire into, the state of the Police, had not your Lordships assurance from the Bench, that arrangements are about to be made for its improvement, rendered a presentment from us unnecessary.

We beg leave to mention in a particular manner the advantage which has arisen to our investigation, from the information taken by Justices of the Peace being laid upon our Table along with the Bills of Indictment, these documents, though they have in no respect prevented us from examining the witnesses viva voce, have tended to throw so much light upon the subject matter before us as at once to render our investigation shorter and more satisfactory.—For the sake of public justice we hope that this practice, which your Lordship has restored here, may always be followed.

We think it our duty to express in strong and decided language the obligations which we feel to your Lordship for the cautions you have given us with respect to a practice which had found its way into this Court; we allude to the clandestine introduction of Bills of indictment to the Grand Jury Room, without having passed through the regular channels of the Offices of Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the Crown.—My Lord, we are fully convinced of the evil consequences of such a practice, and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively on all occasions to oppose it; but we are inclined to believe that your Lordship's forcible and just animadversions on that matter, will be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such irregular proceedings; and we beg leave to submit to the judgement of your Lordship that this desireable object might be materially promoted by the publication of your Lordship's eloquent charge.

J. H. D. OGILVIE,
FOREMAN.

To J. H. D. OGILVIE, Esq.
and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

GENTLEMEN,

I yesterday had the honor of receiving your address which was forwarded to me by the Foreman.

To have obtained the approbation of such Gentlemen as compose the present Grand Jury must be flattering. To have deserved it would be fame—but I feel that I could not have derived any credit from my humble effort in the execution of my office, if your goodness had not given it so much praise.

I was engaged in a duty (altho' very unequal to it) which I considered as important as any man could have to perform to any country—if I fortunately imparted to you those feelings which agitated my own mind it is to be ascribed to the natural consequence of an indignation at the acts and the actors, I spoke of—acts which must have proved destructive to the morals of society—actors who seemed to stab at the very heart of society itself.

As you think the publication of my charge desireable it shall be published with all the fidelity I can give it from my materials and my memory—but there is nothing so likely as your openly avowed abhorrence to defeat those enemies who have so long and so lawlessly disturbed our peace—who had converted our Court of Justice into an engine of oppression and wrenched by its means the consciences of others to their own purposes.

I confidently promise myself that you will seize every opportunity of defending and maintaining our laws—consequently our Rights—and I most heartily wish you may long enjoy those blessings which if our laws are disturbed it is vain to expect.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your faithful and most humble Servant,

F. MACNAGHTEN.

MADRAS, *January* 19, 1811.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Ryacottah, on the 8th instant, John Cooke, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of this Establishment, to Ann, daughter of the late Richard Kinchant, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. Branson, of a Daughter.

On the 17th instant, at the Mount, the Lady of Major Taynton, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Serroor, on the 31st ult. Lieut. Francis Sampson, of the 5th Regt. N. C. aged 27 years.—By the death of this young gentleman, the service has lost a valuable officer, and his brother officers a sincere and affectionate friend; he was blessed with abilities and conduct that rendered him an ornament to his profession, and with manners so unassuming and pleasing, as ever endeared him to the society of which he was a Member.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. Maria Green, the wife of Conductor John Green, in the 20th year of her Age, after a short Sickness of three months contracted in Child Birth.—Her purity of life, gentle Manners and amiable disposition endeared this excellent young woman to all who knew her and justly entitled her to eternal happiness.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th ult. Captain John William Taylor, to Miss Emma Gould.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. J. Richardson, to Miss H. Coss.

On Tuesday, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. Michael Cockburne, to Miss Jane Hawkins.

BIRTHS.—On the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Allen Graham, of the Artillery, of a Son.

On the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Isaac Pereira, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Monday last, Mrs. Antonia Elias, aged 96 years.

On Wednesday morning, Count Alexander Gika, aged 70 years.

On the 28th ult. Mr. James Swanston, late Chief Officer of the Ship Lord Minto.

On th 27th ult. Mr. John Harvey, Tavernk-eeper.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Barrachie near Surat, on the 26th December, the Lady of Quarter Master Johnston of H. M. 2d Batt. 16th Regiment, of a Son.

On the 9th October last, at Macao in China, Mr. Charles Howad, Purser of His Majesty's ship Belliqueux, by the amiablenes of his manners and the goodness and generosity of his heart, he was universally admired, beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel Chalmers, 17th Regt. N. I.—Captain Bagshaw,—Captain J. Heming, Invalid—Captain Duggan, Judge Advocate and Lieutenant Swinton, Commissary Department.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. M'Kenzie, 25th Dragoons.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

DECEMBER 20, 1810.

Mr. Joseph Littledale, Head Assistant and Secretary to the Resident at Fort Marlborough.

Mr. George Tod, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Archibald Trotter, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

DECEMBER 21, 1810.

Mr. Archibald Trotter, to officiate as Superintendent of Lotteries.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Extra Ships Sovereign, Midas, Indus, Ann, Sir William Bensley and Harriet.

By the Sovereign, Captain Alexander Campbell.

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Campbell,—Mrs Buchanan,—Mrs. D. Varinne,—Henry St George Tucker, Esq. Thomas Hayes, Esq and William Mackintosh, Esq Civil Servants of the H. C. on this Establishment,—Major W. Ranken, of the 1st Regiment N. Infantry,—Major John Stewart, of the 18th Regt. N. I—Captain John Owen, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry,—Mr. Grœme Mercer, Surgeon of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry,—Mr. Benjamin Bartlett Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon,—Lieutenant A. Maxtone, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry,—Mr. Joseph Nicholson.

CHILDREN:—Miss Alecia Isabella Lumsden, Miss Amelia Cowell, Miss Jane Augusta Anne Cowell, Miss Isabella Campbell, Miss Henry Stone, Miss Amelia Stone, and Miss Catherine Eliza De Verinne,—Masters Henry Thomas Lumsden, Francis Proby, Archibald Campbell, Osborne Campbell, Robert Felix Smith, Richard Mabert, T. William Ellmore, Peter Palmer, James Palmer, Bazil Palmer, Thomas Palmer, C. Mailing, Joseph Maximine De Verinne, John Charles De Verinne, ——— Hayes, John Woollaston, and George Brittridge.

By the Midas, Captain Charles Otway Mayne.

TO EUROPE:—Mrs. Hall,—Major James Davidson, of Invalids,—Captain A. Morris, of His Majesty's 67th Regt.—Captain George Mason, of Artillery,—Captain Thomas Hall, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant H. A. Holden, of His Majesty's Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant Richard Prichard, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

CHILDREN:—Miss Ann Mason,—Miss Ellen Hall, and Miss M. Jane Hall.

By the Indus, Captain George Weltden.

TO EUROPE:—Mrs. Delamain,—Mrs. Nelly,—Mrs. Hopper,—Lieutenant Colonel H. Worsley, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Colonel Nelly, of Artillery,—Major J. Delamain, of the 16th Regt. Native Infantry,—Captain W. Hopper, of Artillery,—Abraham Jacob, a Jewish Priest.

CHILDREN:—Misses Charlotte Delamain, Anna Delamain, Luisa Evans, Emely Evans, Caroline Ochterlony, Elizabeth Helen Daly, and —— Hopper.

By the Ann, Captain Peter Cameron.

TO EUROPE:—Mrs. Jane Brown,—Captain J. Orrok, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

CHILDREN:—Misses Jane Frances Brown, Margaret Maria Clements Browne, Jessy Stewart Fordyce, Barbara Kyd Fordice, and Jessy Forrest.

By the Sir William Bensley, Captain George Hooper.

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Walker.

CHILDREN:—Miss Jean Walker; Master Robert Welker; Master Andrew Hare.

TO FORT ST. GEORGE.—Miss Caldwell,—Lieut. A. Johnstone, of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry, of the Madras Establishment,—Mr. Seth Sam.

By the Harriet, Captain William Lynch.

TO EUROPE.—CHILDREN:—Mr. Henry Cooke and Master Middleton.

The ship Margaret Frances, Captain Williams for the West Coast of Sumatra, is expected to sail in the course of this day. Joseph Littledale, Esq. of the Civil Service, proceeds by this conveyance to Bencoolen.

The Drawing of the Fourth Calcutta Lottery commenced on Tuesday morning, when three hundred Tickets were taken out of the wheel. No. 241, was drawn a Prize of 1000 Rupees.—Wheel now above par 21,700 Sicca Rupees.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1810.

The Packets of the H. C.'s ship Sovereign and Midas were closed yesterday evening and will be dispatched during the course of the day, by Mr. Stone. The Earl Spencer and Monarch will sail, it is supposed, about the middle of the Month for Madras, whither they repair to complete their respective cargoes.

Passengers per *Earl Spencer*.—Lieut. Col. De Coursey, and Captain Vaughan.

The Indus, Ann, Sir William Bensley and Herriet, are ordered to the Northern parts of the coast, and after taking in their freight of bale goods, will join the home-ward-bound fleet from this settlement.

The Hamoody, Captain Kinsey, has dropped down the river, for Bombay as also the Industry, Captain Dennison, for the same place.

PASSENGERS.

PER HAMOODY.—Mrs. Kinsey and Child,—Miss Maclean,—Hon. M. S. Elphinstone, Resident at Poona,—Reverend Henry Martyn, for Bussorah,—Lieut. Anderson, Bombay Marine,—Mr. J. Pereira.

PER INDUSTRY.—Mrs Dennison.—Mrs. Hogg,—Miss Price,—Miss Sophia Wray,—Captain Adam Hogg, Bombay Military Establishment,—Captain Sealy, Bombay Marine,—Capt. Pluskett, Esq for Ceylon.

The Mary, Captain Allan, leaves this in a few days, for Penang.—Passenger Mrs. Allan.

The following outward bound vessels passed Saugor on Thursday last. The Industry, cutter, for Bencoolen, and the Lord Minto, an American, Captain Avery, for New York.

The undermentioned ships are lying at Kedgeree: His Majesty's ships Leda and Modeste, and the Lord Minto. And these below, off Saugor: Hon. Company's ships Harriet, Sovereign, Sir William Bensley and Ann. Also, the ships Windham and Marquez Angegr.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1810.

January 2d.—Arrived Arab ship Faze Subaney Na_udah Mahomed Masoodree from Bussorah.—do. 3d Arab ship Eslambole Naqudah Alleybeen Husson do—do. 3d Cutter Tortor Captain Reins Mayor from Columbo.—do 4th Arab ship Sulleman Shaw Na_udah Sadz Booleen from Bushire.—do. 4th Brig Carder Coglan Commander John Frederick from Columbo.—do. 4th Arab ship Futtay Alvadood Commander P. Clement from Bussorah.

ARRIVAL]—On Thursday Sir James Mackintosh from the Deccan under an appropriate salute. The Reverend Mr. Canning.—From the Gulph of Persia, Henry Ellis, Esq. 1st Assistant to the Resident at Poonah with Lieutent John Briggs, Madras Infantry,—Lieut. John Little, do do.—Stephen Babington, and James William, Esq. Bombay Civil Service,—Capt. George Midford, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment,—Captain Smith,—Ensign J. Simpson, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. Crucksbank, Assistant Surgeon,—Lieut. Colonel J. Baily, Artillery,—Docter Robertson, 9th Regiment,—Lieut. Langier, Artillery,—Lieut. P. Farquharson, 2d Battalion 5th Regt. M N. I.—Lieutenant J. Montgomerie, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment,—Major R. Barclay, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Ensign J. Bayly, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment,—George Roe, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment.

DEPARTURES]—Ensign J. Simpson, 2d Batt. 9th Regiment,—Lieutenant P. Farquharson, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment N. I.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1811.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

In consequence of the notification given in the Ceylon Extra Gazette under date 29th November last, His Excellency directs that all claims of every kind now outstanding against His Excellency's Government in this Island be submitted to the proper Officers under Government for His Excellency's consideration on or before the 15th of January next, in default of which all such claims will be held as null and void in this Island and be referred to England.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Columbo, December 31, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointments in His Majesty's Civil Service in this Island, the dates of such Appointments and the periods when the several Officers are to take charge of their respective Offices to be settled hereafter by a communication from the Chief Secretary's Office.

Robert Boyd Esq. to be Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce.

John William Carrington Esq. to be Vice Treasurer and Accomptant General.

George Lusignan Esq. to be Head Civil Servant at Trincomale.

Henry John Peter Layard Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Matura.

John Deane Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Colombo.

Thomas Eden Esq. to be Collector of Jaffna.

William Granville Esq. to be Collector of Galle.

James Richardson Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Jaffna.

James Gay Esq. to be Deputy Secretary to Government, and Secretary to His Majesty's Council.

William Orr Esq. to be Collector of Matura.

William Greenslade Esq. to be Custom Master of Jaffna.

James Farrell Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Colombo and Sitting Magistrate of Negombo.

E. D. Boyd Esq. to act as 1st Assistant in the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce and Distributor of Stamps.

David Starke Esq. to be 1st Assistant in the Secretary's Office.

John Walbeoff Esq. to be 2d Assistant in the Secretary' Office.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia 27th Dec. 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brigadier General Wilson having returned to the Island, he will be pleased to resume the duties of his Situation as Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces on Ceylon, and all Reports and Papers connected with this Department are in future to be adddressed to him.

This Order to be considered as taking Effect from the 1st Instant.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.
(Signed) CLEMT. M. EDWARDS.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

COLOMBO] Arrived, January the 1st Cutter Tryal, Captain Pieterson, from Tutucoreen.

January 2d Brig Calcutta, Captain Belenjir, from Bombay.

POINT DE GALLE] Arrived, December the 26th Brig Deria Dolet, Captain Frunge from Bombay bound to the Mauritius.

Also Cutter Howra, Captain George Seton, from Bengal bound to Bombay.

THE OBSERVER,—SEPTEMBER 9, 1810.

Yesterday we received Letters and Papers from Gibraltar to the 15th August, and from Cadiz to the 16. The accounts from the latter chiefly relate to the distressed state of the enemy, their growing embarrassment for provisions, and the discontents of the troops from the want of pay. The Patriots had obtained some advantages in the neighbourhood of Ronda, but the details were wanting; six boats, having upwards of 100 Frenchmen, including 11 Officers, had arrived at Ayamonte. Dispatches had been received from General Doyle, at Tortosa, giving an account that a body of 300 infantry and 200 cavalry, which the enemy had stationed near Aldever, had been attacked by the Patriots and dispersed, making 180 prisoners and killing nearly an equal number.

Gen O' Donnel had re-organized a corps of 8,000 men at Tarragona, and was preparing to move to the assistance of Tortosa. In Valentia the greatest energy and confidence prevailed, and Arragon has become aroused to fresh exertions.—The Gazette of that kingdom, in a forcible appeal to the patriotism of its inhabitants, says, "Let the cities, towns, and villages perish; let the fields be laid waste; let the Peninsula be covered with ruins, and ashes, still shall the loyal hoist on the tops of mountains the standard of virtue, of religion, and of national independence —There shall the country live, more pure and more radiant than ever; there shall be repeated the august oath of our forefathers; Spain shall again be clothed with greatness, and crowned with her pristine glory, when nothing of the Buonapartes shall remain, excepting the remembrance of their crimes!"

The heavy ordnance found by the French at Grenada, has been ordered to Seville, an arrangement which does not imply much confidence in the enemy as to the maintainance of his influence in that quarter.

A considerable degree of jealousy prevails between the Cabinets of Paris and Madrid, in consequence of Napoleon having appointed Governors for the Provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Soria, Burgos, Valladolid, and Avilla, and interfered so far in the internal regulations of the Country, as to leave to this brother, Joseph, merely the name of Sovereign.

Seville is in the most deplorable condition, owing to the incessantly renewed demands of the French, the rudeness of their troops, and the tyranny of their General (Soult).

The number of the French sick at Salamanca is so great, that the hospitals have been found inadequate to their reception, and several of the principal houses in the city and three of the Colleges have been appropriated to their use.

Yesterday a bag of Letters was received at the Post Office from Sicily, with accounts to the 19th July. We have seen a letter from Messina, which states that the recent successful attacks on the Neapolitan flotilla had entirely dissipated the alarm of invasion. Murat, with great activity, and at great expence, had collected eleven hundred and forty boats, for the transports of troops, and had manned and mounted upwards of one hundred gun-boats; more than three hundred of the former, and thirty of the latter, have been taken or destroyed, and the vast superiority of the British and Sicilian flotilla has been so forcibly manifested in the various actions which have taken place, that it is probable Murat will in future conduct his manœuvres beyond the reach of their fire.

The packet lately dispatched from the India House, carries out some important instructions to the residents at Poonah, Cochin, and Travancore, relative to some new regulations for the collection of the revenue and further Military arrangements, for securing tranquillity on the Company's frontiers, and preventing the depredations of the native Pendarrics.

Twenty sail of the French flotilla are stated to have escaped out of Boulogne harbour on Wednesday, and the remainder, it is added, are equipped and ready for sea.

The letters by the Cadiz mail mention, that the apprehensions at first excited by the occasional cannonades from the Fort of Matagorda, and the batteries on the Trocadero had completely subsided, and that a grand attack was preparing against them.

The letters from Oporto are tranquillizing. The enemy had not been heard of nearer than Braganza, and Col. Trant had returned with the militia. Of Junot's division nothing certain was known.

Marshal Beresford has transmitted a dispatch to the Portuguese Regency, mentioning the surrender of a Swiss battalion of 400 men, including nine officers, which occupied the Castle of Puebla de Sanabria, on condition of being sent to Corunna, and not serving against the allied powers —the conduct of the Portuguese General is deserving of the highest praise, as the negociation was conducted in sight of Gen. Serrass, who had advanced at the head of 5,000 men to succour the garrison.

The Spanish Ambassador, on Tuesday, received very favourable intelligence from the East of Spain. In the North of Catalonia, the war had been revived with considerable success by the Patriots, under Gen. H. O'Donnel, in consequence of the departure of the French army for the siege of Tortosa and Tarrogona. The former place had been amply supplied both with provisions and troops, but the latter was not yet invested and was considered impregnable. Gen Suchet commanded before Tortosa, and Count Alath was at the head of the garrison. It appears by a long report from Gen. O'Donnel, that the space between Barcelona and Tortosa is the theatre of innumerable conflicts, and that the Patriots, whether victorious or vanquished, generally attain the objects they have in view, by perpetually harassing the enemy, intercepting his convoys, and cutting off his communications.

It is reported, that Government has received Intelligence that Massena has only concentrated his army, but not actually retreated. It was expected that he would endeavour to bring Lord Wellington to an action, and that he would *mask* Almeida, instead of losing time in attempting a siege.

Lisbon, Aug. 13.—Extract from an official communication of Lord Wellington, addressed to his Excellency Don Von Fegus, and dated head-quarters, Celorico, Aug. 10, 1810.—"The enemy has not made any movement of importance in front of his army since my last of the 1st instant. He continues to maintain his position near Almeida, a small corps is posted on the banks of the Coa, and the main body occupies a position in the vicinity of Almeida, between the Coa and Aguidar; he has not yet opened the trenches before Almeida. We have not as yet received any Intelligence on which I can rely that he is making any preparations for the siege of Almeida. Regnier's corps which at first appeared in Naves Friar, and afterwards in Salvateria, has from thence sent a detachment of infantry and cavalry across the mountains to Penamauz. This happened on the 31st July, when at the same time they occupied Zebrieza. Gen. Hill has reported to me under date of the 1st inst. that the 7th Regiment of Portuguese Cavalry, commanded by Colonel De Costa, attacked a party of horse of the said French detachment, and pursued them to the environs of Penamaur, killed twelve, and took eighteen prisoners. Regnier had sent a detachment across the Tagus, probably with the intention to secure boats found in that river, which detachment occupied a fortified post on the point where the river Monk joins the Tagus. This post was attacked and carried by Brigadier Don de Hupanha. The enemy's loss on that occasion consisting of 150 men killed, wounded, and prisoners."—*(Lisbon Gazette, August* 13.)

It is said that Brig. General Craufurd has resigned his command in Portugal, and reached Lisbon, for the purpose of embarking for England.

The Regency of Cadiz have issued a Proclamation, in which they censure severely the conduct pursued by the inhabitants of Caraccas, in proclaiming their independence; and after remarking, that neither the capital and province of Mariacabo, nor that of Coro, had joined in the revolutionary proceeding, they declare the Caraccas in a state of blockade. A singular embarrassment is thus created, as a Treaty of Commerce has been arranged with the Deputies from that Colony, in the fourth article of which, it is stated, that Great Britain, on her part, engages to protect the trade of those Settlements against any hostile attempt that may be made to destroy it. It is, however, understood, that M. Lopez has represented the severe measures which may be taken against the Native Spaniards in the Colonies, should it be attempted to carry the blockade into execution and it is believed, that the Marquis Wellesley concurred in the views and wishes of the American Deputy, and that it has been determined in the Cabinet to interpose with the Spanish Government in favour of those Western Dependencies which still profess to maintain friendly relations with the Parent Country.

SEPTEMBER, 10.

Yesterday General Miranda had a long interview with the Marquis Wellesley, at Apsley House, Piccadilly.

Yesterday afternoon the Marquis Wellesley left town for Ramsgate, where his Lordship has taken a house for two months.

SEPTEMBER, 11.

MR. POWELL, Secretary to the American Ambassador, who embarked on Sunday morning in a flag of truce for Calais or Boulogue, is returned to Dover, not being permitted to land either at Calais or Boulogne. After a shot had been fired upon the vessel from Calais, the Commissary came off, and told Mr. Powell, that if the vessel attempted to enter the harbour, she would be sunk. Mr. Powell then directed the Flag of Truce to proceed to Boulogne, which she did, and made directly into the harbour, but had nearly repented this bold measure, for a heavy fire of shot and shell was instantly opened upon her, and it was only by an immediate slight that the crew and vessel were saved from destruction.

The latest official advices from Lord Wellington are of the 19th. They state that the enemy had commenced the siege of Almeida, and that his Lordship was concentrating his force, with the view of obliging the French to follow his example, and thereby increasing their difficulties in procuring supplies. The private letters from the army are a day later than the official advices. They state that the Head Quarter of Lord Wellington were again at Alverca, and that our advanced posts were within ten miles of inhel.

MASSENA, in a recent proclamation to the inhabitants of Portugal, states the amount of his army to be 110,000—He has purposely exaggerated his force in order to alarm the Portuguese, and to induce a belief, that resistance will be unavailing—But if he has so large a force, he has not made hitherto any great progress in the conquest of Portugal—he has not been able to get upon our flanks, nor has he ventured to attaak us in front. Our army amounts to 28,000 fighting men, of these 24,000, including Gen. Hill's Division, are under the immediate command of Lord Wellington—of the remaining 4000, three thousand are at Thomar, under Gen. Leith; and one thousand at Lisbon. This force will be strongly reinforced by detachments from this country, from Cadiz, and from Halifax. The 79th and 94th Regiments are on their passage from Cadiz for Lisbon—two more Regiments will follow—and a regiment is expected from North America. The whole amount os the reinforcements will be about ten thousand men.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney is about to send dispatches to America, which are to be conveyed by Lieutenant Spence, who brought those relative to the *Moselle* and *Vixen*. He is to quit England in the *Hornet* on the 19th instant, and from hence is to proceed to Paris to have an interview with General Armstrong; but he has peremptory orders not to remain in the French capital on any account more than three days.

A letter from Gibraltar of the 21st ult. states, that within the last eight or ten days no sewer than 1500 deserters from the French had entered the fortress.—They are described to be very fine looking men, and to be either Swiss, Poles, or Germans. They readily enlisted into the British service, to enter on duty either in Malta or Sicily, for which islands they were immediately embarked. They were in a ragged condition, and all of them declared that the army of Andalusia had received no pay during the last seven months.

The elegant House of Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew Bat. and the grounds attached to it, in Haver's Row, Plymouth, called Hampton House has been purchased by the Reverend Dr. Hawker, for the laudable purpose of forming an extensive settlement for female Penitents.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1810.

Admiralty-Office, September 4, 1810.

The following Letter has been transmitted by Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander of all the Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope:—

His Majesty's Nereide, off the Mauritius, May 1, 1810.

SIR,—On reconnoitering the South East coast upon this date, I perceived at the anchorage of Jacotel a ship of about 400-tons, and as she lay within pistol-shot of the two batteries which commanded the entrance and the harbour, I did not leave the Nereide until 12 o'clock, A. M. and after much difficulty, found and entered (at five) the narrow intricate passage, and owing to low water, the surf half filling the boats, I was in hopes of landing and and falling in upon their left battery without being discovered, but the Imperial Schooner, L'Estafette, of four brass guns and 14 men, commanded by Ensign de Vaisseau H. Chauvin, unfortunately laying at anchor, so completely gave the alarm, that by the time the boats grounded, both batteries and two field pieces were playing upon the only spot we could land, & our men no sooner formed upon the beach, then they were received by a heavy fire of musquetry. As every Officer knew before we landed what was to be done afterwards, the whole party was instantly upon the run, and in 10 minutes in possession of the above battery; having spiked the guns, we moved towards the guard-house, protected by two field-pieces, 40 troops of the 13th regiment of the line, 28 artillery, and a strong party of militia, the whole commanded by Lieut. Rockman, of the 18th regiment. This

party, while we were taking the battery, had attacked and driven our boats, with the division left to protect them, into the centre of the harbour. Their opening fire upon us, was the signal for charging, and to my astonishment, they instantly gave way with a speed we could not equal; their Officer, who deserved to command better soldiers, was taken prisoner, with his two field-pieces.—Hitherto twilight had hid our force; full day shewed to the enemy the Nereide's small band of volunteers, consisting of 50 seamen, and the same number of marines, the strongest battery in their possession, and to gain which, it was necessary to pass the river Jacotel, at the foot of a high hill, covered with wood, and defended by the Commandant of the Savannah district, Col. Etienne Colgard, two cannon and a strong body of militia. Owing to the late heavy rains, we found the river swelled, and current so strong, that the tallest men could scarcely wade, the short helped over, and more than half the party upon the swim, & in the thick of fire from the enemy; but this difficulty no sooner surmounted (though not without the loss of the greatest part of our ammunition), than three cheers warned the enemy to prepare for the bayonet. The Jungle hill, two guns, battery, and colours, were carried in style, and the Commandant, Col. Coldgar, taken prisoner, nor do I think an officer or man of the party, except myself, had an anxious thought for the result of this unequal affair—Having spiked the guns and one mortar, burnt and destroyed the carriages, the works, magazines, &c. and embarked the field-pieces, some naval and military stores, I was upon the point of returning to the ship, when the strong party I had driven from the first battery and field-pieces, appeared to have recovered from their panic, re-assembled (strongly reinforced by the militia and Burgeois inhabitants of the Island) upon our left, and as the Nereide's attack of Jacotel was the first ever made upon any point of the Isle of France, and knowing its principal defence consists in its militia, I determined upon running some risk of letting them know what they had to expect if their Island was ever attacked by a regular British force. Moving towards them, they at the same time advancing within musket shot, they opened their fire, and I instantly turned direct into the country in an oblique line to them, to get into their rear, and if so, not to leave to the defeated party the resource of a retreat; at first they halted and remained upon their ground, but the moment we began to move in quick time, and they understood my intention, than they again beat us in fair running for more than a mile into the country. On returning to our boats, we burnt the signal house, flag-staff, &c a mile from the beach, and having sounded well the harbour, and done all I wished, I again embarked and returned to the Nereide,—I now beg you will allow me to express how highly I approve of the gallant and regular conduct of every officer and man landed; indeed I feel myself under the greatest obligation to the Seniors, Lieutenants Burn, Langhorne, and Deacon and Lieut. Cox, commanding the marnes, with Lieut. Desbrisay, under him I have to regret my return of killed and wounded.—The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, nor do I know the force opposed to us; but from every information gained, and from the French officers themselves they declare that 600 men can reinforce the batteries by signal in an hour. I remained on shore four hours, in a clear morning, and the signal was flying the whole of the time. N. J. Willoughby.

The return a list contains one marine killed, and seven marines and seamen wounded, including Lieut. H C. Deacon.

MEDITERRANEAN MAILS.

FROM THE SICILIAN PAPRES.

MESSINA, JULY 21.—We have received the Naples newspapers up to the 11th inst, They contain no material intelligence, but are filled, as usual, with accounts of actions which took place under our eyes, totally different from what they really were. There is no engagement which the compiler of the Neapolitan Moniteur does not convert into a victory, highly honorable to Murat's navy, and to the courage of his invincibles. We are really at a loss to conceive how such fables can be related to the people of Bagnara, Palem, and Scilla, who so many times have seen the invincibles take to flight, their boats burnt or sunk, or carried off in triumph. As to the threatened invasion of this country, it would seem Murat has postponed it till he has received a sufficient cargo of the habits nautiquir, invented by Mourecx Daumer, of Marseilles, and of the umbrellas and cloaks discovered by Signor Ladvrini, which will enable him to stretch over from Calabria, and clear the Streights, without exposing his invincible flotilla to certain destruction. A printed letter from Prince Hohenzollern Hechingen having lately made its appearance, addressed to the German soldiers who serve in the British army in this country, and inviting them to join his banners, that they might have a chance of returning to their native country, the following answer was returned :—

"We have received your obliging letter, and thank you for your communication relative to the state of Germany, and for your kind invitation to join you, for the purpose of being sent back to our native country. But as it does not exactly suit the present state of our finances to retire from service, and live upon our fortune, we must serve somewhere, and this being the case, and having seen our own Princes, and former Officers, either sell their country to the French, or run away at their approach, we naturally prefer to serve under our present superiors, who will do neither the one or the other. As to the intended invasion of this country, we would sincerely advise you to set about it with all possible speed, for we verily believe that otherwise these amphibious English, who at times are rather impatient, will pay you a visit that may prove rather destructive to your mighty preparations. We feel highly honoured by the glorious family connection the Emperor of Germany has lately formed, yet the lively sense it has excited in us, falls rather short of inducing us to quit a service where we are well paid, well cloathed, well fed, and well treated, to join you. However, as we understand you will soon be here, we shall find an opportunity, after the ceremony of reception on the beach shall be over, to talk with you more at large on the merits of your proposal."—(Gazette Britannic, 21st July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 12.

It has been officially announced that the Pacha of Rudschuck, having placed a Russian corps of 10,000 men, which was before that place, between two fires, killed 700, and made 7500 prisoners.

The GRAND SEIGNIOR displays uncommon energy. In a new proclamation he has declared that every Mussulman capable of bearing arms, who will not range himself under the standard of Mahomet to fight for his country and religion, shall be considered and dealt with as an unbeliever. The Sultan reviews the troops daily that are proceeding to reinforce the main army. A body of guards, to consist of 17,000 cavalry, is organizing. Great events may be soon expected.

GERMAN PAPERS.

NOTE

DELIVERED BY COUNT ROMANZOW, CHANCELLOR OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, TO COUNT ST. JULIEN, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AT ST. PETERSBURCH.

"*St. Petersburch, April 18.*

"His Imperial Majesty, considering Moldavia and Wallachia as composing a part of the Empire, and as such must be governed by his laws, declares that no rights can any longer be admitted there, the practice of which only takes place in Turkey. His Majesty has therefore charged his undersigned Chancellor to declare to General Count St. Julien, that every individual born in these Provinces must be considered as a subject of his Majesty; that in the mean time he leaves them the choice of remaining in this quality, or, after paying their debts, and giving an account of the places they held, to quit the country in six months and that persons born elsewhere may continue their commercial pursuits in said Provinces agreeable to existing treaties, paying regard to the laws as well as to the imperious necessities and purdens which war occasions. While the undersigned makes this communication to Count St. Julien, he requests him to impart it to his Court.

(Signed) "ROMANZOW."

BERNE, AUG. 1.

Her Majesty the Queen of Holland arrived on the 26th of July, at Lausanne, under the name of Madam Durougski. This Princess set out the following day at 5 o'clock in the morning for Secherou, near Geneva. We flatter ourselves that her Majesty will return here in a few days with her august Mother, her Imperial Majesty Josephine.

BANKS OF THE MAIN, AUG 2.

The following are some of the details which have reached us from *Paris*, respecting the unfortunate fire at the hotel of Prince Schwarzenberg :—

"The Emperor and Empress had scarcely retired at the commencement of the tumult, when the crowd precipitated itself towards the three doors which led from the hall. It is impossible to form an idea of the despair and horror which seized upon every body when the cry of "save himself who can" was heard. They crowded together; they ran against each other, some persons were trampled under foot; the lustres, the ceiling, the beams fell, and wounded the unfortunate, who issued frightful cries. The heat caused the glasses and lustres with which the hall was decorated, to crack with an explosion as loud as that of a pistol Prince Kurakin was thrown down by a lustre which broke his arm, and in this condition he was trampled upon by those who endeavoured to save themself: Many Ladies experienced the same fate; others were overtaken by the flames, which set their robes of gauze and lace on fire, and either consumed or damaged them. A great number of ladies made their escape to the garden almost naked, and hid themselves in the thickets. Many wished to save themselves by a hole which the fire had made in the wall, but not being able to sind the passage, were burnt or suffocated. They reckon the number of persons who perished, at from 60 to 70. Diamonds and jewels to the amount of many millions were lost in the tumult. Prince Kurakin had in his hat a superb solitaire, estimated at 400,000 franks, which he lost, as well as his epaulettes, worth 800,000 franks; besides at the moment he was thrown down, he was nearly losing the finger on which he wore a superb ring in brilliants. It is suspected that many persons were at this fete who were not invited.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 17.

We read in the Presburgh Gazette the following article—"The Emperor Napoleon perceiving, when the Empress went through the superb gallery of pictures at Paris, that the sight of the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz caused her some emotion, immediately gave orders for these two pictures to be taken away: when her Majesty was returning back they were no longer there.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 31.

Minister for Foreign Affairs' Office.

Most excellent Sir.—The Count of Cessac, directing Minister of the War Department, yesterday informed me by note, that in compliance with an order of the Emperor's, he wished to have a conference with me. I went to his house in the evening; and after having spoken to me in almost the same terms as the Duke of Cadore had done; relative to the impossibility of the Treasury of France sending to Spain more than two millions of livres monthly, for the expenses of the army; relative to the immense sum of money which had been already sent to that kingdom, since the beginning of the war; relative to the resources which Spain possesses; relative to the contributions which could be exacted in Jaen, Cordoba, and other cities of Andalusia; in the same manner as had been done, by order of his Imperial Majesty, in Toro, Zamora and other parts; and relative to the confiscation of English property which should take place in Seville and Malaga; he shewed me the letters which the Intendant General, Mr. Dennie, had lately written to the Prince of Neufchatel and to himself, (the Count of Cessac) plainly stating the arrears which remained due to the military chest in Spain, occasioned in the years 1808, 1809, and in the present year; and the utter impossibility of proceeding unless supplies were sent from hence; the King our Senor, not contributing more than two millions of reals monthly, when the most indispensible expenditure, regulated with the greatest economy, exceeds one million and twenty five thousand livres.

Mr. Dennie says that the arrears of the years 1808, and 1809, exceed seven millions of livres; and those of the present year, two millions and five hundred thousand livres.

He sends a copy of a representation which he directed to the King. He states, the audience which his Majesty granted him, in which he expressed the absolute impossibility that existed of supplying the military chest with a larger sum than the two millions; and he concludes by asking, that the Treasurer of France should send him five or six millions of livres as a loan, granted to Spain, to enable her to remedy present immediate embarrassments. With respect to the resources of Spain, contributions to be levied in the provinces, and confiscation of English property, he states, to the Count of Cessar, the same sentiments as the Duke of Cadore had done; and confining myself to what the Intendant, Dennie, had stated, I said that I was convinced that the King had used his utmost efforts when he decreed, that two millions per month was the utmost possible sum that could be supplied; and that I was aware of the difficulty that would exist, to advance even this sum with promptness, in addition to the other considerable sums which would be absorded in subsistences in the Hospitals, in Transports, and other expenses of the army; and that it appeared to me impossible, notwithstanding the good will which existed on the part of the King and his Ministers, to afford a larger sum.

The Count gave me to understand, that when the Emperor directed him to shew these Papers, he told him, most resolutely, that he would not send any more than two millions to the chest; and that he had given the same order to the War Department, for it was no longer possible to support that expenditure; and that *no person is bound to perform impossibilities*. He assures me, that these last words had been made use of by his Imperial Majesty.

What could I say to this? That I would make it known to the King, although doubting that my doing so would produce any good effect; for I know the difficulties and distresses in which his Majesty found himself placed for want of funds; and that upon various occasions, it was represented to his Imperial Majesty, how absolutely impossible it was for us to answer the various demands which they wished to make against our office. Your Excellency will be pleased to submit all this statement, for the consideration of his Majesty, and to inform him, at the same time, that Mr. Dennie says, in one of his letters, that if they would give him four millions of reals, in place of two millions of reals per month, he could keep going; and the Count of Cessac repeatedly insisted to me, that at least we should give him five or six millions monthly; thus we should not only attend to the current expenses, but also proceed paying some thing of the arrears. I am well persuaded that the greatest willingness exists on the part of his Majesty to accede to those desires; but I doubt his being able to find means to enable him to carry these desires into affect. God preserve your Excellency many years.

Most Excellent Sir,

(Signed) DUKE DE SANTA FE.

Paris, June 20, 1810.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JULY 4.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd this day appeared in Court as Counsel on behalf of Sir Francis Burdett, to shew cause against rules obtained by the Attorney General, for having trials at Bar in the two actions which that Baronet has brought against the Earl of Moira, and F. J. Colemsn, Esq. Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons. The Learned Serjeant stated, that this application was made on the grounds that the questions to be agitated were of that vast public import, that invited the most solemn decision. He was willing to allow the verity of that assertion, but he was desirous to have it understood, that great as was the importance of the questions which were to be agitated, so much the more was it necessary that time, reasonable time, should be afforded for the consideration of them. The Attorney General had seemed to have it considered, that the Plaintiff had wished to hurry his causes into Court; that, he could take upon him to declare, was by no means the case; in truth, no time was lost either on the one side or the other. The pleadings were continued in regular succession; and, according to the rules of practice, no time was lost. The Demurrer to the Plea of the Speaker was hastened, and the Replications upon which issue was joined in the other actions were filed in due time. So it stands with these two actions.

Here a conversation of a mere technical nature took place between the Counsel on both sides. At length.

Serjeant Shepherd said, if the opinion of the Court be, that the thing is of such magnitude as to render a trial at Bar necessary, it would ill become the Plaintiff to resist that opinion. The only thing then would be for the Court to say on what day they would fix the trial as it was necessary that the Plaintiff should give fifteen days notice in each case to the respective Defendants.

The Attorney General here observed, that from the manner in which Sir F. Burdett had thought fit to proceed in the three actions, by demurring in the one case, and joining issue in the other two, he thought, as the law of the case was to be considered, it would most materially assist the Jury, in the trial of each cause, to have that first settled by the medium of the Demurrer, which, being first argued, would settle all the law points that would otherwise interfere with the trial of the matters of fact.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that it was the general opinion of the Court that no imputation of blame as to delay was to be attached to either side. But, he confessed, that it would be a great relief to him to have the aid of the other Judges at the trial, which could only be had where a trial at Bar takes place. And he also thought that it would be equally proper, and certainly more beneficial to the parties on both sides, if a decision could be obtained on the Demurrer, that the judgment of the Court, *quoad* the matters of law, might be ready to assist the Counsel and the Jurors when the matters of fact came to be in tired into, if the Plaintiff has no objection to that mode of proceeding.

Serjeant Shepherd then soid, that he did object to having the Demurrer argued before the cause tried; but he hoped, that in so saying, he would not be understood as in the least meaning a particle of offence towards the Court.

Lord Ellenborough—"Certainly not, Serjeant Shepherd, you are conducting your case in that way which your Client, I suppose, suggests, and which you think most congenial to his interests."

Here a discussion again took place, as to whether the argument on the Demurrer, or the trials at the Bar, should have the precedency—when, at last.

Lord Ellenborough said, "On this occasion we have merely to consider the application now before us, and cannot properly go into any other matter. The subject of arguing the Demurrer may be discussed upon application another time. Let the rule be made absolute for Tuesday the 20th of November next."

Rule Absolute for the trials at Bar on Tuesday the 20th November next.

FALL OF DUCKS.

About the beginning of May, the persons residing along the Welsh mountain and Conewago hill, were astonished, on rising the morning after a thunder storm to observe large numbers of wild ducks unable to fly, on the ground, and in ponds of water. They were taken by the people, from the junction of the Welsh mountain, and Conewago hill, several miles along the Welsh mountain, and along the Conewago hill, as far as Colebrook Forge, within 20 miles of this place. They were of different sizes and kinds. The dam of Spring Grove forge, and the seat of Cyrus Jacobs, Esq in Lancaster county, was filled with them, and they were shot without difficulty. It remains for Philosophers to account for this *fall of ducks*.

[*Harrisburgh Times.*

THE BARON CROSSARD'S LETTER.

Next to the unfortunate issue of the battle Tudela, which was lost not through the misconduct of Gen. Castanos, but of his officers, that of Ocana was the mot disastrous to the patriot cause in Spain. What has not Gen. Ariezaga to answer for! Rejecting the prudent counsel of veteran soldiers, and almost holding the fate of Spain in his hands, instigated by the most blind infatuation, he madly risked every thing by a battle which he was solemnly warned to avoid, and which, as was forseen, he lost.

The letter of the Baron Crossard will be read with interest by military men especially, but with advantage by all. The time is probably approaching, when *Americans too* will have to act on the *defensive*. If this should ever unfortunately be the case, to sound general maxims of Crossard, though they were thrown away on the wretched Ariezaga, may profit others. At any rate, such an important document ought not to be consigned to oblivion.

When Ariezaga took the fatal resolution of quitting his position at Santa Cruz, and seeking the French in the plains, the following memorial and remonstrance was delivered to him by Baron Crossard, the commissioner from the court of Vienna. The irrefragable arguments advanced in it were thrown away upon this unfortunate man :—

"SANTA CRUZ DE LA ZARZA NOV. 16, 1809.

"*To his Excellency the General in Chief Don guan Carlos de Ariezaga, in his head-quarters at Santa Cruz de la Zarza.*

"Possessing too slight a claim to the confidence of your excellency, to be personally informed of your present and ulterior intentions, the situation of your army, that of the co-operating corps, and also that of the enemy, I can only for my opinion by what I see, and by the reports of those whom every appearance concurs to accredit. If I am to confide in these reports, your excellency is resolved to march against the enemy, to offer him battle.

"Upon this supposition, I should be unworthy of the confidence with which I have been honored by the supreme governing junta of the kingdoms of Spain and the Indies, and also of your excellency's esteem, if I had not at the present moment, the firmness respectfully to submit to you the reflections suggested by that resolution.

Yesterday your excellency concurred with me as to the danger there would be in putting to hazard the affairs of your country, and of thus compromising the interests of Europe, so intimately united with those of Spain. You appeared to me to be sensibly impressed with the honour of delivering Madrid and Castile, by continuing the same grand movements by which you have hitherto driven the enemy before you; and seemed to be very little influenced by the glory of gaining a battle, the success of which is almost always owing more to chance than to the talents of the general; whereas the success acquired by movements crown his trophies, by attesting his genius. But as a battle is the last resource of a general, permit me, with a view to a just decision, to stail the causes which authorise a recourse to the chances of an engagement. A general offers battle when he finds his supplies cut off or obstructed: when, by a combined operation, he is sure of totally destroying the enemy; when, either from the quality of his troops, or the advantage of the ground, he possesses a manifest and decided superiority; when it is necessary to anticipate the arrival of reinforcements expected by the enemy, and whose junction would reduce him to an impossibility of keeping the field; when it is of importance to relieve a besieged place; when the consequences of a defeat can, in ns case, countervail the advantages that would result from victory; in short, when his object cannot be attained but by a battle.

These, sir, if I am not mistaken, are the principal situations in which every thing may be abandoned to the hazard of a battle. But I am of opinion, that your excellency is in no one of these situations.

"Having in your rear the most fertile provinces of Spain, and master of the main roads that lead to them, the abundance which prevails in your excellency's camp banishes every idea of scarcity.

"It is important, that a battle should be part of a combined plan between your excellency and the cooperating corps; but such a supposition, in the present case, would shew the absence of all calculation.

"With the exception of the valour and good dispositions with which your excellency has been able to animate your troops, the superiority in all military points incontestibly belongs to the enemy.

"By marching voluntarily against the enemy, your excellency yields to him all the advantages of a position which he will have studied in every respect, to which he will have adapted his evolutions, and where he will have distributed his artillery; whereas the march of yesterday has proved to your excellency the difficulty of putting yours in motion.

"The same cause leaves your excellency as little hope of deriving any advantage from the services of your cavalry.

"I conceive it a physical impossibility, that the enemy should be so speedily joined by reinforcements; otherwise, the government, in communicating such information, would have enabled you to be powerfully seconded by diversions on the part of the co-operating corps.

"No besieged place expects direct succours from your excellency.

"Troops newly formed, if beaten, present only certain prospect of dispersions; and this risk cannot be counterbalanced by any hope of success.

"The object of your excellency being the deliverance of Madrid and the Castiles, it is manifest, that, by continuing those manauvres which are already drawing to a close, this object will be attained, without in any respect hazarding the existence of the army.

"If I now proceed to examine the advantages that may result from the gaining of a battle in order to contrast them with the injurious consequences of a defeat, how easy it is to perceive, that the petty amount of the former can never compensate the enormous extent of the latter?

"The evacuation of Madrid and the Castiles are the only advantages which I can discover in the gaining of a battle. Your excellency would not in vain flatter yourself, that, though fighting at the very gates of the capital, you should be powerfully aided by the efforts of the inhabitants; for if the battle of Talavera furnished a proof of the patriotic attachment of those loyal Spaniards, it also demonstrated that very little is to be expected from their exertions.

"Your excellency cannot calculate on a superiority of numbers, on account of the rapidity with which the French constantly effect their junctions. Besides, certain English officers that escaped from the prisons of Madrid, have assured Col. Dillon that the French considered this superiority of number as an element of disorder, upon which they founded a part of their hopes.

"What evils would not, on the other hand, flow from a defeat which a river, fordable, it is true, but extremety confined, would render destructive? Your excellency would in one instant lose your army—that army which is the hope of Spain, the focus of its forces, the school of its numerous levies, of which circumstances, now more than ever, urge and accelerate the formation, as a dead time of the year appropriated to negotiations. How dreadful the shock which this fatal blow might give to the political system! If by any chance a portion of the troops co-operating in the peninsula, did not carry into their operations a spirit of unmixed and absolute good will, such portion would not neglect to lay hold of a legitimate pretext for retreating, and from that moment the activity of the other corps would not only become useless, but would be even dangerous to themselves.

"From this statement, I conceive, that your excellency will obtain the glory of delivering Madrid and your country, by continuing these movements, and by rigourously abstaining from committing yourself to the hazard of a general engagement. To effect this purpose, if would be sufficient that your excellency should proceed a few leagues farther to your right; and there taking a position as near as possible to the left bank of the Tagus, you might employ all the means of nature and art to entrench yourself. From the point in question, you might push beyond the right bank of the river a strong advanced guard, to be supported by an intermediate corps placed in the echelon. These two corps, which should likewise be entrenched, might, at pleasure, send out strong detachments in all directions, in front and rear of Madrid, and upon Madrid itself In this situation your excellency might employ the right in making incursions as far as the post of Guadarama, and by daily attacking the French, you would thus give confidence to the inhabitants of Madrid, dishearten and intimidate the enemy, obstruct his supplies, and give experience to the Spanish troops.

"In this position, it would be easy to wait for intelligence from the dukes del Parque and D'Albuquerque, to establish a communication with them by the most simple signals, and at length to terminate with success a manœuvre completely decisive.

"But in the most unfortunate event, should your excellency be attacked and defeated in your position, that could not happen until your excellency had previously made the enemy sustain the most sensible loss; and then, falling back upon Cuenca and Valentia, and occupying at pleasure the chains of mountains leading into the four kingdoms, your excellency would be still formidable, even in defeat, and would powerfully protect your country.

(Signed) "The Baron de CROSSARD,
"Major in the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Knight of the order of Maria Theresa, and Commissioner to the Spanish armies."

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FRANCIS DE MONTE, late of Madras Merchant, deceased; to be granted to AQUEDA DE MONTE, the Widow; and DOMINICK DE MONTE, the eldest Son of the said deceased.

FOWNES DISNEY,
Proctor.

Madras, *January* 15, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MOONEA PILLY, deceased; who was heretofore a Hindoo Inhabitant of Comerasevaheoil near Madras, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, (upon the renunciation of PAUVALUMTHANGAL TELLESINGA PILLAH,) in favor of PONDICHERRY MOOTOO SAWMY PILLAY, as the Surviving Executor thereby appointed—it is hereby required that all persons who are indebted to the said Testators Estate or who hold any property belonging thereto, do forthwith pay their debts, and deliver such property to the said Executor P. MOOTOO SAWMY PILLY, at Madras.—And that all persons who have Claims on the said Testator's Estate do render an account of them to the said Executor.

Madras, *January* 17, 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A DARK Bay Arab Saddle Horse, warranted sound.—He was formerly broke in for a Bandy, and went well, but has for some Months been used as the Postilion Horse to a Carriage—He is a strong Horse, and trots very fast.—Price 150 Pagodas.

A pie-bald Pegue Poney, sound and goes in a Saddle.—It is believed he was accustomed to a Bandy, but has not been so used by the present possessor.—Price 85 Pagodas.

Also a Bay Saddle Horse sound, young, and very easy in his Paces, and carries a Lady well.—Price 130 Pagodas.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of this Paper.

Sporting Intelligence.

JANUARY 15, 1811.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce for general information, the following public days Sport for the ensuing Races.

FIRST DAY.

January 26, 1811.

His Highness the Nabob's Purse of 100£ and twenty-five (25) Pagodas entrance to be added to the Purse, free for all Horses, &c. carrying 9 stone, the best of three Mile Heats.

This day will be open for private matches.

ON THE SAME DAY.

A Cup worth £50 given by the Committee with £50 from the Fund, free for Arabs only, carrying 8 stone, 7 pound, two Mile Heats.

Each Challanger to stake £50 and 10 Pagodas entrance. The Cup to be Challenged annually.

Four Subscribers.

SECOND DAY.

January 28 1811.

A Cup given by Mr. Baker, to the Committee, and by the Committee to the Public, with one hundred Pagodas, each Subscriber to stake 100 Pagodas and 10 Pagodas entrance:—One three Mile Heat, carrying 9 stone, free for all Horses, Mares, and Geldings.—The Cup is liable to be challenged every year—Four Subscribers.

ON THE SAME DAY.

The Ladies Purse of 250 Pagodas, and 25 Pagodas entrance to be added to the Purse, free for all Horses, Mares, and Geldings; 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone, give and take, the best of two mile heats.

THIRD DAY,

January 30, 1811.

The Mercury Stakes of £.100 each, free for all Horses, &c. one three mile heat, carrying 8 Stone 7 Pound P. P.—The Horses to be bonafide the property of Subscribers.—Seven Subscribers.

ON THE SAME DAY.

The Handicap Plate of £.100 and 25 Pagodas entrance to be added to the Purse, free for all Horses, &c. the best of three mile heats.

The Horses to be ready for Starting at half past six, each day of running, and the Trumpet will be sounded as usual for Saddling and Mounting.

Ten Pagodas entrance Money to be paid for all Horses, whether for Maiden, Match, Purse or Sweeptakes, at the time of entrance or double at the post, and any Horses starting without the previous deposit of the entrance Money will not be entitled to the Purse, Plate, &c.

The usual allowance of 3lb. will be made to Mares and Geldings entered for the Public Plates.

All private Matches to be run under the direction of the Committee.

Sporting Intelligence.

JANUARY 19, 1811.

THE RACING COMMITTEE, have the pleasure to inform the Public that on Saturday the 26th Instant, will be given by the Committee—The Arab Cup of 50£. with 125 Pagodas from the Fund, free for all Arabs carrying 8 stone 7 pound two mile heats—to be challenged Annually on the same terms as Mr. BAKER'S Cup—The challenge stake to be £. 50.

The paper containing the terms is lodged with the Steward.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE LIVERY-STABLES, CARRIAGES, and HORSES, belonging to Mr. JOSEPH COX, situated at Chinnadrepettah.

The above will be sold separately, or together, as may suit the convenience of the purchasers.

LOST OR STOLE.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT,

A PLAIN GOLD WATCH, with three Seals, two Keys, (Gold) and a plain Gold Mooring Chain, if any one brings the same to Mr. J. BOVIS, George-Tavern, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Pagodas.

Madras, *January* 21 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
On THURSDAY next, the 24th Instant,
THE REMAINDER
OF THE
PINS & NEEDLES,

LADIES and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Ladies Silk Sleeves, Artificial Flowers, &c. as per Advertisement of the 2d Instant,—several Articles of Furniture, consisting of Camp and Sea Cots, Tables, Chairs, also a large Collection of Books.

Catalogues of which will be distributed previous to the day of Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
THE 24th INSTANT,
AN INVOICE
OF
GLASS-WARE,
CONSISTING OF

CABIN Globe Lamps, double branched Brass mounted Wall Shades, spare Shades, 1st and 2d size, and a quantity of Cut Tumblers, and several other Articles of Glass-Ware.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
THE 24th INSTANT,

THREE Bengal square Shawls, which will be put up one in a lot, and must positively be sold to the highest Bidder.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
THE 24th INSTANT,
THREE CASKS
OF
HODGSON'S
PALE ALE,
AND
EIGHT TIERCES
OF
Bengal Salt Provisions.

Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, January 1, 1811.

No. 241 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

3023	1414	2135	4400	3481	1653	4427	1306
3761	2324	3427	4196	5625	612	4749	3926
5577	3541	4599	2000	4799	3611	1172	3422
946	4200	1705	5749	2431	3387	2427	5253
3908	1222	2536	4739	583	470	2550	5702
4081	218	3359	3281	2376	1761	3544	2874
785	353	5678	5298	33	3916	3615	4824
4240	4676	4933	5100	522	5615	5852	167
5184	2374	5490	1734	5544	4309	3092	2438
1946.							

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

. It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, January 22, 1811.

MRS. CLARKE'S PAMPHLET.

This long-promised work has at length made its appearance. We have not yet had time to give it an attentive perusal, but as far as we are able to judge from a cursory glance, it contains such information and reflections upon the dishonourable and unmanly conduct of Colonel Wardle, as cannot fail to recommend it to public attention. On opening the Preface, the following passage first caught our eye :—

" The following pages will best shew how that public Impostor, Colonel Wardle, has employed my misfortunes to the advantage of his own despicable views ; and after I ceased to lend myself to other *abominable designs*, he thought it *political* to forget all his promises of reward to me, and has since waded through an ocean of ——— to keep up his *undeserved popularity* with the people of England ! * * * * * *

" From the justice I owe to my own character and feelings, and the respect I feel for the good opinion of the Public, this Work derives its *existence*, which I hope will merit the approbation of those respectable persons who must feel pleased with a complete exposure of those political Impostors, who, *under a mask* of *public virtue*, have aimed at nothing but the subversion of that *constitutional fabric*, which has for ages afforded *more freedom* to the human character, than any other nation in the known *universe*.!

" MARY ANNE CLARKE."

Cottage, Pulteney, May 29, 1810.

MRS. CLARKE AND COLONEL WARDLE.

The manner in which Mrs. Clarke became acquaint- with Colonel Wardle, and the nature of her first interview with him, are thus related by her in the pamphlet which she has just published, entitled " *The Rival Princes*."

" It was during one of the unhappy periods of seclusion from the world, that I first acquired a knowledge of Sir —————, who had also occupied part of the same Lady's house, which afforded him an opportunity of learning my name, and something of my misfortunes.

" Through this medium, Colonel Wardle acquired his knowledge of the place of my seclusion, and dispatched his confidant, M Cullum, the *American Spy*, to Hampstead, in order to induce me to assist in the great work of his ambition.

" About the latter end of September, 1808, M'Cullum waited on Mrs. Andrews, said he came to see me on business of great importance, and urged her to favour him with my address, which she declined, under an impression that he was one of the servants of the Sheriff, who are found to be very troublesome *visitors* in those families they are pleased to *honour* with their presence.

" In all pursuits of life much is done by perseverance, and as Col. Wardle knew very well that he could not accomplish the object of his wishes without considerble exertion, his ardour did not abate at the unfavourable answer Mrs. Andrews gave to M'Cullum, but he frequently sent his confidant to Hampstead, in order to persuade her to entrust him with my place of concealment.

" During the interval of his visits to Mrs. Andrews, she came to Bedford-place, Russell-square, to acquaint me of all that had been said by M'Cullum, and also brought me two or three letters, which she received of him, under a promise to forward them to me. The information I collected from the letters, and my friend, went to assure me, that the object of M'Cullum's visit was to suggest something that would prove very beneficial to me, and relieve me from my then embarrassed circumstances.

* * * * * *

" Mr. M'Cullum opened the business of his visit, by saying, that he came from Colonel Wardle, a Member of Parliament, and a man of great integrity and abilities; that he was employed by him to write a pamphlet * against the Duke of York, and to convince me of these facts, he took from his pocket several proof sheets of the work, and also some franks with the Colonel's signature. He added, that the principal object of his visit was to solicit permission for Colonel Wardle to have an interview with me, on the following day at one o'clock. Believing then that I was secure from the annoyance of the *person* I took M'Cullum to be, I promised him that I would be at home to Colonel Wardle, at the appointed time. Accordingly at one, on the succeeding day, I received the *immaculate Patriot*, who, after the customary ceremonies of reciprocal civility, seated himself, and continued with me from one till my dinner time, about six o'clock.

" The Colonel opened the business of his visit, by observing, that he had been endeavouring to find me for some time, and expressed the pleasure and satisfaction he felt at the happy result of his exertions. He inquired of me, whether I had seen his name in the proceedings of the last Session of Parliament, when the cloathing of the army had become a subject of discussion in the House, in consequence of his having discovered abuses in this province of the public expenditure. I told him I recollected the circumstance; when he continued to observe, that it was his intention to proceed to a full exposure of all the abuses in the State which he could possibly discover; but that his *principal and grand aim was directed at the Commander in Chief*, of whom, it had been reported, I was in possession of much valuable information, which I acquired while living under his protection.

" He declared, that if I would give him all the information he wished in order to displace the Duke of York—myself and family should be provided for in any way I thought proper to point out. The subsequent conduct of this sage politician has shewn with what eagerness he determines upon and carries into execution, any thing that at the moment strikes his heated imagination as *good and political*.

* * * * * *

" This preliminary remark is, perhaps, necessary for me to make, in order to obtain credit of my readers for stating the possibility of a rational creature being such a fool, as on his *first* visit to a stranger, to enter fully into *the nature* and *particulars* of his views : Catiline understood his business better.

" Now for the grand object of his visit, which was, as he stated, that as he was going to serve the Duke of ——, by endeavouring *to turn* the Duke of York out of *office*, and as he knew that I was acquainted with all the secrets, of that Illustrious Personage, he was desirous of knowing the *terms* upon which his Royal Highness and myself then stood. I told him the terms were certainly favourable to his wishes, as the Duke had deserted me, and neglected his promises; I should, however, decline entering into any narrative of my misfortunes, or the disclosure of the Duke's affairs, until I had consulted my friends on so serious a subject; and was also better acquainted with the character of my visitor. The Colonel assured me of the sincerity of his intentions. * * * * * * * * * *

" The apparent candour of his professions began to lesson my reserve, which led me into a greater freedom of communication, and induced me to make him acquainted with the nature of the Duke's promises, and the way they had been neglected with respect to myself and my relation, Captain Thompson.

" He took out his pocket-book, and made minutes of all that I had said, under a promise to communicate my exact situation to ——, in order that they might prepare themselves to *exceed in liberality* all that I expected from the Duke of York.—My circumstances, as I have just observed, were not in a state to treat Colonel Wardle's offer of protection to me and my children with neglect, and as my feelings were at that time greatly irritated at the treatment I had experienced, I was actuated by my necessities and that treatment, to give my assent to a political acquaintance with this party, upon the proposed terms. Before the Colonel took his leave, he requested me in future, to receive him under the name of *Brown*, as the publicity of his real name among my servants might tend to defeat the great work in which he was ardently engaged.

" I have since understood that the name of *Brown* is very familiar to Colonel Wardle, and has proved as convenient a travelling name, as that of *Captain*, which is so common to London adventurers.

" Among the variety of his pursuits, I have been informed, that he once lived under this name, at the Cadogan Coffee-house, Sloane-street, with his favourite lady ! ! !—Believe me, reader, I do not mean Mrs. Wardle.

" He (Col. Wardle) can in scornful and severe language reprobate the follies and vices of others, when it is his business to *raise himself* on the *ashes of his victims*, although every stripe of his *satirical lash* might with greater justice be applied to his *own back*.

" But now to the fact, as I received it from unquestionable authority. A short time after Col. Wardle's election at Oakhampton, he made a journey into Wales, with his *chere amie* and her young family ; † and on their return to London, resided at the above coffee-house at Chelsea, under the name of *Brown*.

" During their stay at this place, a gentleman, who had given his vote in favour of Col. Wardle at Oakhampton, said to the tavern-keeper—' I find, Sir, you have got Col. Wardle and family here as your guests ;' —' Col. Wardle,' replied the host with surprise, ' Oh no, Sir ! the gentleman you just now saw pass is a *Mr. Brown*.'—Observed the gentleman, ' I know better—his name is Wardle ; and what is more, I give him my vote for Oakhampton, and have since dined with him.'

" This information produced an inquiry; which in a few hours reached the ears of the *correct family man*. Col. Wardle, who immediately ordering his carriage, left the house.

" Colonel Wardle told me that the father of this fair Lady (Mrs. Brown) had applied to him to make a regular provision for his daughter, who had been the victim of his improper passion ; but he desired her to acquaint her father of *his real character and situation* in life, and that his whole dependence *rested* on *his wife's* fortune, which would not admit of any burthens being affixed to it, by way of annuity to this young Lady. As, therefore, nothing but secrecy could benefit the old man's daughter, he of course has remained quiet for the sake of all the parties concerned.

* * * * * *

" In the course of a few days after Colonel Wardle's first visit to me, he brought the following *promised* letter from Major Dodd, the private and confidential Secretary to the Duke of Kent, and with great gravity told me to keep it, and upon the good faith of a gentleman, *all the promises* made to me, he would see performed, even at the risk of his life ; and repeatedly pledged his honor, that he would not suffer any thing he had promised to be infringed on by those with whom he was concerned :—

" *Sloane-street, Nov.* 21, 1808.

" My Dear Wardle.—The more I reflect on the conversation we had this morning, and which had for its object the pure honor and interest of our country, the more I feel convinced that every individual who is assisting in the great cause is entitled, not only to our *private* but public *protection*.—These, I am fully convinced, are your sentiments as well as mine ; they must indeed be those of every honest well thinking man. If this assurance from me can be of any service you have my authority to use it as you please, *for what you mentioned of a certain female*.

" I have no hesitation in believing that *her co-operation* will be more material than that of any other human being. God knows she has been infamously and most barbarously treated by an illustrious *great beast* : but she may now have an opportunity of redressing her *wrongs* ; and by serving a generous Public, most essentially *to benefit herself* :

" I remain, My dear Wardle, ever

(Signed) "Thos. Dodd"

" On the receipt of this letter, the nature of my services and the remuneration I expected, again became the subject of discussion, in which Colonel Wardle declared, that he had laid all my expectations, before Major Dodd, who had authority to assure me, that I should have more than the annuity of four hundred a year, as promised by the Duke of York. That they would make me so far independent, as to enable me, if I choose, to keep my coach and four, and an establishment equal to the style and elegance of my equipage.

" I now requested him to repeat the particulars of the remuneration ——— intended to make for my services ; he said, that he and Major Dodd will hold themselves responsible for ——— giving five thousand pounds ; besides four hundred a year secured to me—my debts all discharged—and a house furnished in any style of elegance I pleased.

" All this did not quite satisfy me as to the sincerity of their professions. I therefore told Colonel Wardle, that I would not *lend* myself to the projects of any set of men, unless I had very good assurance of their *honor and liberality* ; proofs of which must be given to me in the most unequivocal manner, and that I also wished to see Major Dodd, in order to hear what he could urge in justification of the extraordinary business in which he was engaged.

" Colonel Wardle agreed to the propriety of my seeing Major Dodd, and then entered upon their intended visit to the Martello Towers ; urging me to accompany them, when he promised to introduce me to the Major and Mr. Glennie ; and, after presenting me with a *hundred pounds* for my immediate use, and receiving my assent to the journey, he left me.

" Impressed with a belief that this political connection would again restore me to my former state of affluence and comfort, and at the desire of Colonel Wardle, who wished me to reside more to the Westward of the town, for the convenience of Major Dodd and himself, while he was proceeding in the House of Commons, upon my promised information, I took possession of my present house in Westborne place."

LETTER FROM LORD FOLKSTONE TO MRS. CLARKE.

(EXTRACT.)

Farringdon, June 31, 1809.

Mrs. Clarke, Westborne place,
Sloane square, London
Folkstone.—(Free.)

" Colehill-house, June 27.

" Dear Madam.—I thank you for the letter which I have just received from you. It is not dated either as to time or place, so I address this to you at your old house. Let me know when you write me to change the direction. I think ; from what you say, there will be hell to pay, if the matter comes on for trial. The whole affair must out, and the ———, Dodd, and Wardle, will be exposed. I lament that they do not foresee this, or that they did not foresee this, and prevent the eclat. I do not guess what the latter means to do. I suppose he will trust to his popularity to bear him through, but that will not do. For, after all, though his part has not been so base as that of the other two, it has been a dirty one, and he has suffered himself to be made an instrument of by them."

MRS. CLARKE AND THE CONSPIRATORS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM MRS. CLARKE'S BOOK.

" Returning again to the proceedings in Parliment, I must be allowed to inform the reader, that on the eleventh day of the investigation, being I believe, on the 20th of February, I found myself unable to attend the House in consequence of indisposition, and as Dr. Metcalf was then in the habit of meeting Colonel Wardle and his party at my table, I got him to attend the House, and to state my inability to be then examined, which he did, and my attendance was accordingly dispensed with on that evening. On the forenoon after my last examination in the House, Colonel Wardle and Major Dodd called on me, contrary to their promise of not being seen at Westborne-place till the *dusk of the day* ; Lord Folkstone happened to drop in by accident, and on finding them *much agitated*, began to suspect there was *something between us*, beyond that which had met the Public eye ; and though he had nothing of any moment to say or communicate to me, he felt inclined to *stay* and *watch* the conduct of the Colonel and Major Dodd. At this time, I should inform the reader, I was confined to my bed, and after many entreaties from Dodd and Wardle, to see me, I desired (in *rather angrey* terms) to know what it was that occasioned them to urge an interview, when I was so indisposed.

* * * * * *

" When Lord Folkstone found they wished to be admitted into my bed-chamber for a private conference, he insisted on being present, as he very *properly thought*, he had a right to know all the circumstances attending a measure to which he had lent his *public support*. Finding that nothing I could *say* or *do* would excuse me from receiving their visit, I, at last, gave my assent, and the Colonel and Lord Folkstone came up. After some common-place expressions of sorrow at my confinement, the Colonel told me it was highly necessary *I should not be again called* before the House : and though I might be *better* in health, *I must* affect to *continue indisposed* as *another examination might ruin them* !—At these remarks Lord Folkstone appeared much surprised, and then observed, that he was of a very contrary opinion, and thought *that if I were well*, I ought to attend the House whenever called upon. After much altercation upon this point, Lord Folkstone told Colonel Wardle, that *he was sure* there was something *going on* with which he was not acquainted, and insisted upon knowing *what it was*, that appeared to disturb him so much, and which had thrown him into such an *agitation*. The Colonel finding himself so closely *pinned* down to the *point*, and that an *evasion* would not *turn* the *subject*, he was obliged to tell his Lordship, *that it was of a nature he could not communicate to him*. Lord Folkstone, feeling *a little indignant at this answer*, said, that as he had not been made acquainted with the whole business, he was sorry he had *lent himself* to the Colonel's cause, and immediately went down stairs to Major Dodd, who had been left in the parlour.

" The reader may naturally suppose, that I had a pretty accurate idea of the Colonel's *motives*, for asking me not to appear again at the House of Commons, though I was obliged to assume a perfect ignorance of the subject, while Lord Folkstone remained in the room.

" Where a *variety* of persons are concerned in an *affair*, like that of which I am now writing, and so many agents at work in all directions, to detect every thing that might tend to destroy their schems in the bud ; it will not appear extraordinary, that Government acquired *some information* of the *real* cause of the investigation, and of *those persons* who *secretly organized*, and gave it their *private* support. By a reference to the minutes, it may *be suspected* that the Duke of York's friends had been made acquainted with some facts dangerous to Colonel Wardle's *popularity*, from the *questions* which they had put to me on my former

examination :—Colonel Wardle, feeling himself alone, began to unbosom *his fears*, by observing, that he and Major Dodd were very apprehensive that Government were in possession of circumstances which would prove *unfavourable* to the cause, if I were *again examined*, and though I had most ably *evaded* their questions, yet another examination might lead to the *discovery of the whole plot*; they, therefore, thought it most adviseable to prevent me (if possible) from again attending the House, as the most effectual *means of their own security*.

"The Colonel continued to assure me, that Major Dodd had also heard from *various* quarters, that *suspicions were whispering* about, that *he*, and the Duke of Kent had *promoted the investigation*, and as I had been already so closely questioned *upon that* and *other subjects*, they must close their glorious parliamentary career without the hazard of my future assistance at St. Stephen's. The Colonel then took leave of me. I afterwards understood that Lord Folkstone had a very serious conversation with Major Dood, in the parlour, who also refused to impart the *secret* to his Lordship."

THE DUKE OF KENT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has just published a Declaration, by which we are rejoiced to find, that his name was most unwarrantably used in the secret conferrences of the cuspirators against his Royal Highness the Duke of York; that on the contrary, he was entirely ignorant of the infamous proceedings, and so far from having countenanced the measures adopted to ruin his Royal Brother, his Highness frequently expressed the deepest regret upon the subject.

THE DECLARATION.

The Duke of Kent having seen a recent publication, entitled the "*Rival Princess*," in which he is charged with having sanctioned and encouraged the adoption and prosecution of measures tending to the manifest injury of a brother's honour and interests, it is impossible that he should not feel anxious to counteract immediately the impression which must dwell with the country, while such foul and unmerited aspersions remain unnoticed. To remove, therefore, from his character that stigma which would justly attach to it, if it were not in his power to prove that there has not at any time existed the smallest foundation for a charge, at the very idea of which every honest man must recoil with horror and indignation—

The Duke of Kent has determined to lay before the Public the following Declaration, which was made and committed to paper by Captain Dodd, on the 26th day of July last, in the presence of the Earl of Harrington and Colonel Vesey, and which was delivered to him, to be used at his discretion. At that period the Duke was induced to require this Declaration, with a view to his own satisfaction, in consequence of various reports and insinuations which has gained circulation. The communication of it was consequently confined to his own family, and to some of his friends; and he had flattered himself that it would be unnecessary to make any appeal to the Public on a matter which affected himself exclusively: nor is it without sincere concern, that he now finds himself under the necessity of entering thus publicly into a vindication of his conduct. He is, however, confident that every liberal mind will give him credit for taking a step which he feels to be due to his character, to the honour and dignity of his family, and which marks his anxiety to stand well with the country in general.

QUERIES PUT TO CAPTAIN DODD BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, AND HIS ANSWERS THERETO, 26TH JULY, 1809.

Q. Have I either directly or indirectly sanctioned, advised, or encourrged any attack upon the Duke of York.—A. Never. (Signed I. Dodd.)

Q. Have I had to your knowledge any acquaintance or communication with Colonel Wardle, or any of the persons concerned in bringing forward the Investigation respecting the Duke of Yorke's conduct, which took place in Parliament last winter, either direct or indirect?—A. I feel confident that your Royal Highness has no such knowledge or acquaintance. (T. Dodd.)

Q. Have I, to your knowledge, ever had any acquaintance with, or knowledge with Mrs. Clarke, or any communication with her direct or indirect, upon the subject above-named, or any other?—A. I am confident your Royal Highness never had. (Signed T. Dodd)

Q. Have I ever expressed to you any sentiment which could induce you to believe that I approved of what was brought forward in Parliament against the Duke of York, or of any proceeding that would tend to his obloquy or disgrace?—A. Never. I have heard your Royal Highness lament the business *vive voce*, and you made the same communication to me in writing. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. Have you ever, to your recollection, expressed yourself, either by word or in writing, either to Colonel Wardle or Mrs. Clarke, or to any other person connected with the investigation on the Duke of York's conduct, in any way that could give them reason to suppose that I approved of the measure, or would countenence those concerned in bringing it forward? A never. But I have, on the contrary, expressed myself, that your Royal Highness would have a very different feeling. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. What were my expressions on the subject of the Pamphlet which appeared, passing censure on the conduct of the Duke of York, and others of my Family, and holding up my character to praise: and what have been the sentiments which I have uniformly expressed on similar publications, whether in the newspapers or otherwise?—A. I have invariably heard your Royal Highness regret that any person should attempt to do Justice to your own character at the expence of that of the Duke of York, or any other member of your Family. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. During the ten years you have been my private Secretary, when, in the most confidential moments, I have given vent to my wounded feelings upon professional subjects, did you ever hear me express myself inimical to the Duke of York, or that I entertained an expectation of raising myself by his fall?—A. Never; on the contrary, I have frequently heard your Royal Highness express yourself very differently. (T. Dodd.)

The above questions, written in Colonel VESEY's hand, were all dictated by me,

(Signed) EDWARD.

In the presence of Lord HARRINGTON.

(Signed) HARRINGTON,
J. A. VESEY.

MRS. CLARKE AND MAJOR DODD.

The Declaration of the Duke of Kent, which we yesterday published, must, of course, obtain implicit credit; and we rejoice most sincerely to find that the foul insinuations thrown out against his Royal Highness were wholly destitute of foundation. But though the Duke of Kent has completely removed every possibility of suspicion with respect to himself, yet it by no means follows that his Royal Highness's name was not used by others, without his knowledge, to forward their own views. Upon that point Capt. Dodd and Mrs. Clarke are directly at issue; and upon this point we, of course cannot undertake to decide; but it is of importance that the fact should be asserteined; because, if Mrs. Clarke has accused Captain Dodd without foundation, it is proper that these charges should be refuted, and that Gentleman's character vindicated; if, on the other hand, Captain Dodd did (as Mrs. Clarke says he did) make use of the Duke of Kent's name to encourage the conspiracy against the Duke of York, it is necessary that his Highness should be apprized of that circumstance. We shall now advert to some of the assertions of Mrs. Clarke, in order to shew the necessity of some further explanation being given upon the subject.

In page 46 of her book, Mrs. C. says, that Mr. Wardle told her that.

"He and Major Dodd would hold themselves responsible for the Duke of Kent giving five thousand pounds, besides four hundred a year secured to me, my debts all discharged, and a house furnished in any style of elegance I pleased."

She then gives an account of her celebrated tour to the Martello Towers, accompanied by Mr. Wardle, Captain Dodd, and Mr. Glennie.—In page 63, vol. 1. after observing that Captain Dodd had expressed a wish to be introduced to Mr. Taylor, the shoemaker, of whom the Public heard so much in the character of the Morrocco Ambassador, Mrs. C. says

"I introduced Dodd to this lady's shoemaker, as a tradasman, under a false name; and in order that they should soon become familiar with each other, I informed Dodd that Mr. Taylor was an excellent draught-player, and not a little fond of being considered a proficient in this science, which produced an immediate exertion upon the draught-board. The Ambassador soon found that his companion could not play, which rendered the game flat and uninteresting to both of them, Dodd was therefore driven to another expedient to obtain a freedom of conversation, and accordingly asked Mr. Taylor to take a glass of brandy and water, which he made nearly all brandy, and forced it upon him as fast as possible. This for a time had the desired effect, as it made the Embassador very loquacious in his answers to Major Dodd with repect to the Duke of York's affairs."

In page 68 she says—

"Major Dodd was constantly going to and from the Duke of Kent, at Ealling, to me at Westbourne-place, on the business of displacing his Royal Brother."

Now, after the Duke of Kent's declaration, we know that the above assertion, as far as his Royal Highness is concerned, cannot be true, but the question is, did Capt. Dodd tell Mrs. C. that he came from the Duke of Kent?

We might multiply our quotations without end; but there are two or three which are too importent to be passed over. In page 81, vol. 1, Mrs. Clarke says—

"It being necessary to satisfy me that Major Dodd had not deceived me with respect to the authority he had from this high personage (the Duke of Kent) to *engage* and *remunerate* my services in the House of Commons, the Major brought me many of the Duke's letters to read, not only with respect to myself, but upon other matters."

In page 85, after mentioning the speech made by the Duke of Kent in the House of Lords, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent professed the highest respect for his Royal brother, Mrs. Clarke says, she.

"Asked Captain Dodd how the Duke could make such a speech, after all he had done against the Duke of York?—'Poh, poh, said Dodd, that was political: appearances, you know, my little lady, most be kept up; and my Royal friend says, that a man is never considered guilty till he is proved so."

Now if this be all invention, on the part of Mrs. Clarke, a more serious calumny against Capt. Dodd cannot be imagined. If that Gentleman did use the expressions imputed to him, what are we to say to the following answer given by Captain Dodd to the queries proposed to him by the Duke of Kent in July last?

Q. "Have you ever, to your recollection, expressed yourself, either by word or in writing, either to Colonel Wardle or Mrs. Clarke, or any other person connected with the investigation on the Duke of York's conduct, in any way that could give them reason to suppose that I approved of the measure, or would countenance those concerned in bringing it forward?—*A.* Never. But I have, on the contrary, expressed myself that your Royal Highness would have a very different feeling. (Signed T. Dodd.)"

Between Mrs. Clarke and Captain Dodd we cannot decide, but it is quite clear that by one or other of them the Duke of Kent's name has been used, without his Royal Highness's knowledge, for the most culpable purposes.

MRS. CLARKE AND LORD FOLKESTONE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I considered it necessary in my late publication to introduce a letter of Lord Folkestone's: As it was written *after* the Investigation, it was clearly demonstrative of his opinion of the *political apostacy* of Colonel Wardle. He has thought proper *now*, for reasons best known to himself, to alter *that opinion*; It therefore becomes necessary, for the complete vindication of my character, to publish a dozen more of his Lordship's letters; the purport of which, I most confidently anticipate, will realize that favourable opinion with the Public I have so anxiously endeavoured to deserve.

Putney, June 19, 1810. M. A. CLARKE.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Some more American Papers have arrived, from one of which we have extracted a letter, stated to have been written by our late Minister, Mr. Erskine, for the genuineness of which the Conductors of the American Paper in question say they pledge themselves.

"*Waishington Aug.* 1, 1809.

"MY DEAR SIR—Your inquiries relative to the late arrangement would have been answered by me, you will have heard the facts, and have seen a copy of part of my instructions.

"From these you will perceive that I have departed from the letter of them, and have apparently not received the recognitions required by Mr. Canning. What grounds I had for believing I had received them in their spirit, time will show. Your knowledge of the Constitution of the United States will enable you to see that the President had no power to give the recognitions asked in a formal note, because it rests with Congress to determine the attitude in which the United States ought to stand with respect to foreign nations. My arrangement was provisional, and founded upon an expectation and understanding of what would be the course of measures which would be adopted by Congress.

"I know full well that it would be impossible as a preliminary stipulation to call upon the United States to undertake to place herself in actual hostility with such powers as might execute decrees in violation of the neutral rights of the United States; but I had the most positive reasons for believing that such consequences would follow from the removal of the Orders in Council.

"My Government have undoubtedly a right to disavow my agreement, and they have done every thing that became an honourable Nation to prevent any evil consequences arising to the Citizens of this Country from trusting that the terms of the agreement would be fulfilled.

"The only anxiety that I feel is, that no further bad consequences may ensue; and that the good understanding between the two Governments, which I was confident was quickly coming about, may not be interrupted. Your's.

"DAVID MONTAGUE ERSKINE."

WAR OFFICE—JULY 25.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote the following Officers of the Royal Marines, as undermentioned, viz.

Colonel Andrew Burn, to be major general in the army.

Captains Paul Hunt, Ephraim Bomford. B. Dickenson, George Wolfe, and William Barry, to be majors in the army.

1st Regiment of foot, ensign Francis Massey, to be Lieut. vice Salaberry, deceased;——Part, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Parker, promoted;——Brown, gent. to be ensign, vice Massey.

WAR-OFFICE.—AUGUST 4.

34th foot, ensign John Henry Crawford, from the 4th garrison battalion, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dobree, appointed to the 22d foot.

WAR-OFFICE—AUG. 11.

28th foot, Lieutenant R. H. P. Laugharne, from the 40th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Huddlestone, who exchanges.

69th ditto, Captain Walter Symes to be major, by purchase, vice Stuart, who retires.

73d ditto, Captain Thos. S. Cleaveland to be major, by purchase, vice Scott, who retires.

94th ditto, James Wright, Esq. to be pay-master, vice Donald, who retires.

GARRISONS.—Major general Colin Campbell, to be lieutenant governor of the garrison of Gibraltar, with the local rank of lieutenant general, so long as he shall continue in the command of the forces at that place.

Lieutenant general Andrew John Drummond, of the 11th veteran battalion, to be governor of Dunbarton castle, vice lieutenant general Loftus.

STAFF.—The Rev. Edward Raynes, B. A. to be a chaplain to the forces.

WAR-OFFICE,—AUG. 23.

19th Dragoons John Lang, gent. to be cornet, without purchase.

25th do· Captain Ellis, to be Major, vice Jones, deceased.

34th foot lieut. Edward Franco, from the 16th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Haslebam, who exchanges.

56th ditto, captain John Ready, from the 5th garrison battalion, to be captain of a company, without purchase vice Barclay, promoted in the royal York rangers.

WAR OFFICE—SEPT. 1.

56th ditto, captain John W. Mallet to be major, vice Walsh, deceased; lieutenant John M'Anley to be captain of a company, vice Mallet; lieutenant Charles Knight to be ditto, by purchase, vice Watson, who retires; ensign J. H. Vincent to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Knight: ensign Charles Knowles to be ditto, vice M'Auev; William Williams, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Vincent;——M'Donnel, gent. to be ditto, vice Knowles.

69th ditto, lieutenant Robert Carey to be captain of a company, vice Barstow, deceased.

1st Ceylon regiment, lieutenant William Thome, from the 19th foot, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Wolfe, who retires; hospital mate J. Curtis to be ashstant surgeon.

3d ditto, hospital mate Hugh Rose to be assistant surgeon.

4th ditto, hospital mate Worthington Thomss Gylby, to be assistant surgeon.

BREVET.—Captain Francis Plunket, of the 3d foot, to be major in the army.

ADDT. SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, January 22, 1811.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DECEMBER 31, 1810.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DEC. 31, 1810.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasuries at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to grant Certificates or Acknowledgements, entitling the Proprietors of them, or their Representatives, to receive the Promissory Notes of the Government, on the terms hereinafter to be specified.

The Acknowledgements in question will be issued in exchange at par, for the Principal and Interest, or the Principal only of the Eight per cent Loan Obligations of the Bengal Government, at present outstanding.

3. Acknowledgements will be granted in the same manner in exchange for the Eight per cent Loan Obligations of the Government of Fort St. George, at present outstanding, at the rate of 360 Arcot Rupees (equivalent to Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335 172) per 100 Star Pagodas.

4. Acknowledgements will also be granted in exchange for the Eight per Cent Loan Obligations of the Bombay Government at present outstanding, at the rate of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

5. The Proprietors of any of the Obligations above described, will be at liberty to receive payment of the broken Interest which may be due at the period of Subscription, either in Cash at the different Presidencies, or by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors; provided that, in the latter case, the Interest Amount to the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling.

6. The Certificates or Acknowledgements of the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, which shall have been issued under the terms of the Advertisement of this Government, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st of August 1810, together with the Interest which may be due thereon, will be received in subscription to the present Loan, at either of the presidenci es, at par.

7. The Public Securities of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will be received in exchange for the Acknowledgements in question, on application at those presidencies respectively.

8. Acknowledgements will not be granted under the present Advertisement for any smaller sum than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, nor will any such Acknowledgements be granted otherwise than in sums of even Hundred.

9. The holders of the Government Securities, who may be desirous of exchanging their Notes for such Acknowledgements, will have the option of paying or receiving the fractional part of 100 Calutta Sicca Rupees in Cash.

10. None of the Government Securities above described will be received in Subscription to the present Loan after the 30th of April next, nor will any of those securities which have already been notified for payment, or which may hereafter be advertised for payment, be received in Subscription to the Loan after they shall have been so advertised.

11. Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at the General Treasuries at Fort William and Fort St. George, either in cash, or in the Treasury Notes of the Bengal Government, at a discount of two per cent. that is for every sum of 102 Sicca Rupees, an acknowledgement will be granted, entitling the Proprietor to a Promissory Note to be issued on the terms of the present Loan.

12. Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at Bombay, in Cash at par, that is, for every sum of 108 Bombay Rupees, an acknowledgement will be granted for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

13. The Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency where the transfer or Subscription is made, will grant the Proprietors an acknowledgement for the amount, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, at the rates of exchange above specified, bearing Interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum. from the date of such acknowledgement to the 30th June 1811.

14. The Interest which may be due on the acknowledgments on the 30th of June next, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in cash, at the rates of exchange abovementioned, or the amount will be added to the Principal, the holder of the acknowledgements receiving or paying, at his optiun, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes ultimately to be granted by the Public Officers, may be for sums in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

15. The acknowledgments, after the Proprietor shall have received the Interest due to the 30th June next, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, not being less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each, in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and to bear date the 30th day of June 1811, which Notes will be numbered and registered in the order in which the acknowledgments are presented at his Office.

16. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expence whatever. The Proprietor however must in every such case either rece[illegible] Interest due on the acknowledgment in cash, [illegible] be it in the manner abovementioned, before th[illegible]wledgement be transmitted to Bengal, and n[illegible] express thereon the number and amount of [illegible] Notes which he would wish to receive i[illegible] and which will be issued accordingly to the [illegible] of the acknowledgement, for any sums in even hundreds of not less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

17. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previ us notice of sixty days being given to the Public, by an Advertisement to be published in the Calcutta Gazette. Such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all Interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

18. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered Debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the principal shall be payable in Cash in Bengal only.

19. The Notes shall be advertised for payment according to the order of priority in date and number in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice; Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices; and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes, comprized in prior Advertisements, may have omitted, by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorized, to apply for payment.

20. It is clearly to be understood, that purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause, with respect to priority of payment.

21. It is moreover declared that, should this Government, or the Honorable Court of Directors, see reason at any time to grant to the holders of this Loan a remittance to England for the Principal of the Notes of this Loan, by Bills to be drawn on the Honourable Court of Directors, either generally, or to a limited amount; or, if under any further arrangement for the transfer of debt contracted by the present Loan, either in whole or in part, to any Fund or Securities to be created by the Honourable Court of Directors in England; any part of the said debt shall, at the desire, or with the consent of any Creditor, be so transferred; the partial payment of the debt, in either of these modes, shall not be considered as an infringament of the stipulation in the preceding clause to discharge the Notes of the Loan in the order of their number and date.

22. For the accommodation of the Proprietors of Notes residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that, on application to the Accountant General at either of these Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the Original Note issued by the Bengal Government exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each,) on payment of the established fees of Office.

23. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable, half yearly, on the 31st of December, and the 30th of June, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the notice of payment, as expressed in the 10th clause; and it shall be optional with the proprietors of the Notes to receive payment of such Interest in cash, either at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, or by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve Months after date; provided always in the latter case that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Forty five Pounds Sterling at the least; and no Bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

24. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the Exchange of 335, 172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas: or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

25. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash at the Exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees; or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on occount of Inteaest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

26. For the accommodation of the Proprietors of the Government Securities whether such Proprietor be absent in Europe, or be resident in India, certain regulations have been established, and are now pubiished in the Official Gazette, under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies are empowered, by the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities; and those Officers will accordingly, under the regulatations in question, receive into their custody under the responsibility of the Honorable East India Company, the Promissory Notes of the present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his Agent or Assign, and remit the Interest (and Principal also, if remittable) when it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may receive from the Proprietor for that purpose.

27. A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following From, for Subscriptions or Transfers which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

" I do hereby acknowlede, that A. B. has this day
" paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the
" sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees——; which is to be
" accounted for to him, or order, in manner follow-
" ing: Interest on the Principal at the rate of Eight
" per Cent per Annum from this date to the 30th of
" June 1811, will be paid to him at the General Trea-
" sury of either of the Presidencies of Fort William,
" Fort St George, or Bombay, or at his option, be
" added to the Principal, he paying or receiving the
" fraction of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees so that the
" amount may be brought to even Hundreds. And
" for the Principal alone, or with the Interest so add-
" ed, as the case may be, a Promissory Note, to be
" dated the 30th of June 1811, will be granted on ap-
" plication to the Deputy Accountant General in
" Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of
" the Advertisement published in the Catcutta Gazette
" of the 31st December 1810."

" C. D.
" SUB-TREASURER."

28. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, will be granted in the following Form in exchange for the Certificates or Acknowledgements.

" FORT WILLIAM,
" *Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees——*

" The Governor General in Council does hereby ac-
" knowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of
" Calcutta Sicca Rupees———, as a Loan to the
" Honorable the United Company of Merchants of
" England trading to the East Indies; and does here-
" by promise for and on behalf of the said United Com-
" pany, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum
" to———? his Executors or Administrators, or his
" or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury
" at Fort William, after the expiration of sixty days
" notice of payment, to be given by the Governor Ge-
" neral in Council in the Caloutta Gazette, and to pay
" the Interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees
" ———, at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum, by
" half yearly payments, to the said———, his Exe-
" cutors, Administrotors, or his or their Order, on the
" 31st of December and the 30th of June in each year,
" until the expiration of sixty days after such notice of
" payment, as aforesaid, when the Amount of Interest
" will be payable with the Principal, and all further
" Interest cease. The Interest shall be payable at the
" General Treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George
" or Bombay, either in cash, or at the option of the
" holder, by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court
" of Directors, at the rate of Two Shillings and Six
" Pence the Calcutta Sicca Rupees, payable Twelve
" Months after Date, with a further option to the hold-
" er at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the In-
" terest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer at
" Fort William.

(Signed) " E. F."
Sec. to the Govt."

" ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
" *Registered as No.*——"

Fort St. George—Calcutta Sa. Rs. 335,127 per 100 Pags.
Bombay—Calcutta Sa. Rs. 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DEC. 31, 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are now published for general information.

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Accountant General and the Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company; as Agents (for the purpose herein-after mentioned) of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive charge of, and to grant, receipts in duplicate, for any Obligation or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit with them.—No Note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it. —Persons desiring to deposit their Govt. Securities shall make their applications to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the Receipt of those Officers will be given in the form No 2.

4th. The Officers abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper, which may be deposited with them—And will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan; or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, by Drafts on the public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the Stations subordinate to this Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhe or Lucnow, according to the rates of Exchange at which Government may draw at the time—or they will pay the amount at the Residency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment.—The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3. 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases, above specified.—The Proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other; as often as he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the Interest fall due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper so deposited shall become payable the abovementioned Officers will, according to the instructions of the Proprietors, either pay the amount, with the Interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or they will re-invest it in any other Loan, to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, No. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officers abovementioned are authorized to subscribe the Paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of the Proprietors for that purpose; although the notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive remittances, in Government Bills only, from Individuals desiring to purchase the public securities for deposit with them (provided such Bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, and shall amount to 1000 Sa. Rs.) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor in the Government Securities either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of Cash, or by purchase in the Market at the current price of the day; instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 10, and 11.

8th. The Officers abovementioned are further authorized to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with them in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietor's instructions for that purpose; Such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto subjoined No. 12.

9th. The same Officers are further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the proprietor for that purpose, to indorse any one or more Notes deposited with them, as attornies of the Owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the Owner's account at the current price of the day, and, to pay over the proceeds in Cash at the Treasury to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same, provided that the whole amount of each Note sold, shall be payable in one sum, and to the same person. But they are prohibited from reinvesting the proceeds of Paper so sold; or from disposing of it in any other manner than by such payment at the Treasury, as above mentioned, to the order of the proprietor. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates herein-after prescribed upon the paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it paid over. The Power of attorney to Indorse, or to sell, must be made out according to the Form of No. 13; the direction to Indorse according to the Form No. 14; and the direction to sell, and the order to pay, according to the Form No. 15.

10th. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the Principal of any paper deposited under the terms, of this Advertisement, the Officers abovementioned will remit the Principal upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect, such instructions must be made out according to the Form No. 16. The proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the change of the abovementioned Officers, and such Securities will be delivered up to the proprietor himself, or to any other person who he may authorize to receive them upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, according to the rates hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper, must be made out according to the Form No. 17.

12. In each of the cases on which the Officers abovementioned are authorized to invest money in the public Securities, it is to be understood, that they will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account, to exceed it. —Such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury to the order of the proprietor, such order is to be made out according to the Form No. 18.

13. The full postage must be paid on all Letters directed to the Officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all Letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner:

"To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,"
FORT WILLIAM."

14. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such Transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public Servants, and no other than the forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by those Officers.

15. Commission shall be payable to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer on the several Transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance. or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, ¼ per Cent on the whole transaction, but no Commission is to be chargeable on the remittance by Bills on the Court of Directors for Interest arising from the Notes of any Loan, prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.

2. On the remittance of the principal of Notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period) four Annas per Mille.

DEPOSIT.

3. On receiving each Promissory Note, or Loan Acknowledgement, into deposit; if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Five Rupees: if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Ten Rupees.

TRANSFERS.

4. On Transferring any Government Securities, or Loan Acknowledgements, to a new Loan, a Commission at the rate of One Rupee per Mille.

RECEIVING AND TRANSFERING.

5. On receiving payment of Notes deposited, and Subscribing the amount to a new Loan, One Rupee per Mille.

Receiving by Remittance and Transferring.

6. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and subicribing the amount to a Loan, one-eighth or two Annas per cent.

Receiving by Remittance and Purchasing.

7. On receiving Remittances by Government Bills, and investing the amount in the public securities by purchase in the Market, ¼ per cent.

Sale.

8. On the Sale of Notes deposited in the Market, and payment of the amount to the Proprietor's Order, ¼ per cent.

Returning Deposits.

9. On Indorsing Notes by direction of the Proprietor, when the Sale is not effected by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, a fee of five Rupees, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees; and if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of ten Rupees.

16. Such Fees or Commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions, from

any person depositing Paper, will be deducted by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer from the first Interest received by them, from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if these Officers shall in any instance omit to deduct their Fees or Commission from the Interest coming first to their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, upon giving two years notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette; and at the expiration of such notice, those Officers will cease to act in the concerns of Individuals; but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with them, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietors.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Government.

No. 1.

Form of Application to be allowed to deposit Public Securities, with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is Signed.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Public Securities here under mentioned, into your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated
No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

I am
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.
A. B.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 2.

Form of the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL TREASURY.
of 18

Received of the undermentioned Public Securities to be kept under our charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated
No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

C. D. *Accountant General,*
E. F. *Sub-Treasurer.*

No. 3.

Form of the Instruction for Receipt of Interest.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the Loan, to which those Securities belong.

The Bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be inclosed to the address of C. D. at E. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed. No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to remit the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you by draft on
The Collector of }
The Resident of }

Payable to A. B. and to inclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed. No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. of C. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury of Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 6.

Form of Instruction for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited when it comes in course of Payment.

Where to be Subscribed to any Loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment to such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other public Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the Owner's Order.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or Order on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury of Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 9.

Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned public securities deposited with you to the Loan now open on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 10.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills.

Where to be subscribed for a Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account, and to retain the Securities received for such Subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.
One Bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No 11.

Where to be Invested in Paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December. 1810.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.
One Bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount of Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased) in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No 13.

From of Power of Attorney to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer to sell or indorse Paper deposited.

Know all men by these presents, that I of do make, constitute, and appoint the persons at present exercising the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies at Fort William in Bengal, to be my joint Attornies (and from time to time, as any other person shall be appointed to exercise either of the said Offices, I do substitute the person so appointed, so that this power shall always be executed jointly by the persons exercising the said Offices) in my name and on my behaf, to indorse, sell, and assign, all or any Securities of the said Company deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me: with the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, under the terms of an Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and to receive the consideration Money, and give a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying all that the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer for the time being shall do therein by virtue thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by in the presence of us.

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses written against their names.

No. 14.

Form of the Instrnction to Indorse over Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN.

By Virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated please to Indorse the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the Indorsee or his Order.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 15.

Form of Direction to Sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

By Virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated please to sell on my account the undermentioned Securities deposited with you on my account and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order on my account, upon demand at the Treasury at Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No 16.

Form of Instructions to remit the Principal of Government Securities.

[Dated of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN.

Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in Bills of the Governor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the Principal shall have been, on the receipt of these instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 17.

Form of Direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN.

Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I a[illegible]
Ge[illegible]
&c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
F[illegible]

No. 18.

Form of a Draft for Cash Balance.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN.

Please to pay the Balance of Cash at my Credit with you to A. B. or order.

I am,
Gentlemen.
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.
FORT WILLIAM.